IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

IS

THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER

IN ASIA.

THE

Bombay Gazette

No. 56,112.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN "HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE. All communications must be Addressed.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
15th Nov.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA.....	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA.....	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOOLTAN.....	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA.....	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA ...	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
1st Apl.	HIMALAYA	7000	.....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
29th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	.....	...
2nd May	CALEDONIA	8000	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALWA.....	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914:—

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 4 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, the 29th APRIL, 1914:—

Direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE. "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate.
	Rs. Rs.	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	391 or 495	891 or 742-8
To LONDON	627 or 328	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers, for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE.)

SAILINGS, 1913-14.

TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about
City of Benares. A & C	6973	.....	15th Nov.
City of Calcutta....A & C	7630	29 th Nov.	...
City of York.....A & C	7820	.....	3rd Dec.
Trafford Hall .....A	5321	.....	27th Dec.
City of Poona .....A & C	7467	21st Jan.	...
City of Birmingham.A & C	7475*	23rd Feb.	21st Feb
City of Calcutta ...A & C	7630	19th Mar.	19th Mar
Trafford Hall .....A	5321	21st Mar.	...
City of Manchester. A & C	5551	.....	25th Mar
City of Paris .....A & C	9232*	13th April	11th Apr
City of Karachi ...A & C	5566	.....	22nd Apr
City of Lahore .....A & C	6875	.....	22nd Apr
City of Birmingham.A & C	7475	27th May	25th May

†Calling at Havre, Liverpool and Birkenhead.
‡Calling at Marseilles, Dunkirk and Liverpool.
*Calling at Genoa and Manchester.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles..	653	1,091	485	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool..	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Natives, Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is Timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly-qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fans fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The fares advertised include Free passage by the B I Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Nordd'entscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with

"WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Edward Bates & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.,

BRASSO

The Finest Polish

FOR

all metal works is

BRASSO

Stocked in all Bazars.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Ihasa.....2,184 Mon. 17th Nov. 11 a.m. *P. D. & C.M.
Kasara.....1,195 Thurs. 20th Nov. 9 a. m. † C.M.
Linga.....2,185 Friday 21st Nov. ‡ 6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH

(Weekly)

S. S. "Kasara," 1,195 tons, on Thursday 20th November, calling at Muscat Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly.)

S. S. "Bankura," 3,159 tons, on Tuesday the 18th November, calling at, Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
†Purnea	3306	Saturday 15th Nov.
*Pentakota	3418	Thursday 27th ,,
†Pundua	3305	,, 11th Dec
*Palamcotta	3413	,, 25th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
† Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Virawa,' 3,360 tons, on or about 15th November, 1913.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connection to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, Near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
15th November, 1913.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchang
Calcutta	New York
Changchun	Osaka
Dairen (Dalny)	Pekin
Hankow	Ryojun (Port Arthur.)
Hongkong	San Francisco
Honolulu	Shanghai
Kobe	Tihling
Lioyaang	Tienstin
London	Tsingtau
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Mauchuria).
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$	15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors .....$	15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$	17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£	1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johora	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
		,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent

40, Church Gate Street.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on 1913.
Cleopatra	4039.	R. Huber	16th Nov.
Gablonz	8000.	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979.	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000.	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039.	R. Huber	15th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999.	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
*Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st April.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	10th April
Cleopatra	4039	R. Huber	16th April.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich.	1st June.

*Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE *via* KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sial about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec. 1914.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	28th Jan
China	6917	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Cliunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7588	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	30th May.
Persia	5895	M. de Nardo	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 750
,, London via Trieste	..Rs. 579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 908 to Rs. 1,038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 525
,, London via Trieste	Rs. 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	Rs. 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice ..	..Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ..	,, 675
,, London via Trieste ..	.. ,, 529 to 594†
,, London via Trieste and back .	,, 833 to 963†

† Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
China	6017	E. Tarabocchia	6th Dec. 1913.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

"Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

PAN DAN OR BETEL BOXES.

One-tenth of the whole human race indulge in betel and nut chewing as a masticatory. The nut, one of the principle ingredients used with the betel, undergoes special treatment, including that of being boiled in milk to sweeten and soften it preparatory to its final use in the cut-up form one is accustomed to see it when on sale. The finely shredded nut is wrapped up in a leaf of the betel vine or pan with a pellet of shell lime or chunam and cardamons, and other spices or aromatics. Betel and nut chewing is supposed to strengthen the gums, sweeten the breath and stimulate the digestive organs. It is offered on ceremonial visits in India in the same manner as wine is offered on similar occasions by Europeans. At state functions, marriage ceremonies, etc., not only amongst our Indian Sovereign Princes and Nobles, but all classes of Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsis down to the plebian throng, real leaf gold is wrapped over the betel for presentation to distinguished guests.

The PAN DAN, therefore, becomes as important and as necessary an adjunct to the observance of Oriental social etiquette as the silver cigar and cigarette box and the liquor or wine Tantalus with Europeans.

We have just made up a handsome sample collection in silver and electro-plate of these Pan or Betel boxes with all the artistic care possible. Each Pan Supari box, besides being an acceptable present for any purpose will be found to make a most appropriate marriage gift. Ample space is provided for the engraving of any inscription.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

JEWELLERS. WATCHMAKERS. &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL.....	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Colombo	Madras	Singapore
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping, (F.M.S.)
Hamburg	Medan	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m
SATURDAY. 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE:—

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY.

RALPH KIDD,
Acting Manager

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	....Rs.	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the reamining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of the constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager,

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils,
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand,
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease,
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150o	in cases.
White Rose	150o	,, ,,
Chester	125o	,, ,,
Devoe's	125o	,, ,,
Monkey	125o	,, ,,

These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.

Elephant 125o in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT.

Retail Agents for Bombay.

Messrs. F. M. CHINOY & Co., DUNCAN ROAD.

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

SHELL SPIRIT IS IMPORTED INTO INDIA ONLY BY

LIBERAL TERMS TO DEALERS

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND KARACHI.

PRESENTATION XMAS BOXES FOR THE U. K.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THEIR LONDON AGENTS

MONGINI BROTHERS

are registering orders, provided the same reach them, accompanied with remittance, not later than the 25th November, for the following special presentation boxes delivered free of all charges at any address in the United Kingdom, enclosing senders card, if desired.

No. 1. RUPEES 10. Plush album box, filled with best chocolates.
No. 2. RUPEES 15. Velvet and Satin Box, hand painted flora design on satin cover, filled with best chocolates.
No. 3. RUPEES 20. Rich Moire Silk Casket with handsome silk embroidery bands, filled with best chocolates.

SAMPLES OF THE ABOVE MAY BE SEEN AT

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S s.s. "GABLONZ," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 8.

The Company's SURVEYOR, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEYS must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place latest in the MORNING of the SEVENTH DAY.

ALL CLAIMS for shortages and damages must be sent in within ONE MONTH of the Steamer's arrival, or they WILL NOT BE PAID.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.

TENDERS are invited by 11 O'Clock noon, on MONDAY, the 24th November, 1913, for providing an ELECTRIC LIFT in the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

Plan and particulars may be seen in the office of the Electrical Engineer, at Ridge Road Malabar Hill, and forms of Tenders obtained on application.

Tenders must be accompanied with a sum of Rs. 500 as earnest money.

The Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT,
Public Works Department.
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY.

ALL SCOTSMEN desirous of attending the St. ANDREW'S DAY DINNER, on the 29th November, which will be held in the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, are requested to send in their names and those of their guests AS EARLY AS POSSIBLE.

The Hon. Mr. W. L. GRAHAM, will take the Chair.

The Pipers of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS will play, and an exhibition of Highland Dancing will be given.

Tickets Rs. 20 each. Any balance remaining over will be handed to the Scottish Orphanage.

Honorary Secretaries:—
Hon. Mr. J. P. CHRYSTAL,
Messrs. P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
C. BOWES LYON, Esqr.
Messrs. Turner Hoare & Co.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised*, for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Rs. 1-8 from No. 13 Dept., Army Navy Stores, Fort, Bombay.

WHISKY NOGGIN

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS with BOARD, with a homely English couple, in modern flat. Meals supplied at Rs. 60 per month, (Breakfast, Tiffen and Dinner). For further particulars apply to
DHUN BUILDING,
(Top Floor),
Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,
DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING,
ENGINEERING,
AND
DRAWING
INSTRUMENTS, Etc.,
ARTISTS'
MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-12 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9¼ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¼ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3¼ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand.
If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, 10.
"Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Volleyed and Thunder."

THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO
is the greatest event in the history of British arms. It is the crowning glory of our glorious battle record. It is the most stupendous battle of modern times.
AND LIKE THE BATTLE, OUR NEW FILM
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO
is the greatest triumph of British film makers. It is a picture that will stir your patriotism, and set the blood coursing in your veins.
3,000 SOLDIERS, 1,000 HORSES, FIFTY CANNON.
This film has been mounted and produced regardless of expense, and the result is marvellous. Every detail is true to the life.
THE BATTLE OF WATERLOO
THE IRON DUKE, NAPOLEON.
THE CHARGE OF THE LIGHT BRIGADE.
In a new selection of Songs and Stories
MR. LESLIE ROSS.
The comedian who makes you laugh. Have you heard his latest Song? It's better than ever.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
FOR 2 NIGHTS ONLY.
MAURICE E. BANDMANN
Presents for the first time in India
THE BANDMANN LONDONERS
in the latest London Ragtime Revues.
FRIDAY, November 21st
For the First Time in Bombay
The Present London Rage
"HULLO RAGTIME"
as played for two years and still crowding the Hippodrome Theatre, London.
SATURDAY, November 22nd.
For the First Time in Bombay.
The Enormously Successful Revue from the Pavilion Theatre, London.
"STEP THIS WAY"
(Everybody's doing it now)
Now packing the Pavillion Theatre, London.
NEW COMPANY, NEW DRESS, NEW SCENERY, NEW EVERYTHING.
Be in the Fashion! See and Learn Ragtime.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT ROSE & Co.

TWO GRANDEST OF STAR FILMS.
RE-INCARNATION OF KARMA.
'TWIXT WAR AND LOVE.
3,500 feet long Film.
THE MOST THRILLING,
THE MOST PATHETIC,
THE MOST WARLIKE.
AT OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
Also a grand opportunity for those believing in the theory of Re-incarnation.
ONLY FOR ONE WEEK.
Commencing SATURDAY, 15th.
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
PRIZE MATINEE, 5-15 to 6-45
and
7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (S. T.)
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE,
SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 1266.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

J J & S
PURE POT STILL
WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
Lt.-Col. COLLIE, I. M. S.
Price Annas two; Postage half Anna. To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE,
BOMBAY.
THE LAST PERFORMANCES OF THE NEW BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, AT 9-15 Sharp.
Important Revival with New Scenery and Costumes of Sydney Jones' Masterpiece,
"THE GEISHA."
MONDAY NIGHT.
Grand Farewell Benefit to the Popular Comedian, Mr. ALFRED FRITH, By Special Request
"AUTUMN MANŒUVRES"
TUESDAY NIGHT.
Last and Farewell Performance.
Farewell of the BANDMANN OPERA Co.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
"THE PINK LADY."
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Orchestra Stalls Rs. 5, Balcony Rs. 3, Gallery Re. 1.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30 P. M.
Performance Commences at 9-15 sharp.
PLAN OPEN AT ROSE & CO.
LOOK OUT FOR THE BANDMANN LONDONERS IN THE LATEST LONDON
RAGTIME REVUES.
SPECIAL NOTICE:—Arrangements have been made for tramway cars in the direction to Fort to wait at the Girgaum Terminus at the close of the performance.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
THE MAUD ALLAN
CHERNIAVSKY COMPANY
Under the Direction of
W. ANGUS MacLEOD.
MONDAY, NOV. 24TH.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
THE MOST POWERFUL ATTRACTION
in the History of India.
MAUD ALLAN
AND
LEO, JAN, MISCHEL
CHERNIAVSKY
CHANGE
OF PROGRAMME
NIGHTLY.
PRICES:—Boxes from Rs. 21 to Rs. 60. Stalls Rs. 10 and Rs. 7. Dress Circle Rs. 6.
Box Plan at ROSE & Co.
MANAGER:—HOWARD EDIE.

BOMBAY CHORAL SOCIETY,
TOWN HALL.
THURSDAY, 20th Nov.
at 9-30 p.m.
Under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, and Her Excellency Lady Willingdon (Patrons of the Society), and His Excellency The Naval Commander-in-Chief (Vice Patron and President of the Society).
CANTATA...
MAY QUEEN
Sterndale Bennett)
BALLAD...
BANNER of St. GEORGE
Elgar.
(FOR THE FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY.
SOLOISTS.
Mrs. E. F. HALLIWELL.....Soprano.
Miss M. WILLSON.....Contralto.
Mr. A. L. COWEN .....Tenor.
Mr. JOSEPH DODDS.....Bass.
WITH
CHORUS OF 70 VOICES.
By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, His Excellency's Orchestra will accompany.
Solo Pianist...Mr. FRANK St. LEGER.
Conductor.....Mr. EDWARD BEHR.
Prices: Centre of Hall .....Rs. 4
Sides of Hall.....Rs. 2
ALL SEATS CAN BE RESERVED.
Plan at MARCKS and Coy., Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY
(Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6,
Apply to the 'Bombay Gazette' Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
TO-NIGHT!
A THRILLING AMERICAN WAR DRAMA.
THE CIVILIAN.
The story of a young Officer's single-handed defence against a horde of Red-skin Indians.
A picture throbbing and pulsating with rapid movement.
THE RED INK TRAGEDY.
Another fine Bunny Comedy.
LOVED BY A KING.
A beautiful coloured historical Drama
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5-30 to 6-30.
FILMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ITALIAN HAZELNUTS, ALMONDS and WALNUTS (in soft shell); Malaga RAISINS and DESSERT Italian Figs in baskets.
GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE always fresh in stock.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, the best obtainable for the Table and the Kitchen, also triple rectified Oil for Medicine.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the Grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES of different shapes, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HORS D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best HOME FIRMS.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses of France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
OUR FAMOUS VINO DA PASTO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding Stationery, etc.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press,

SAFE DEALERS.—GODREJ and BOYCE MFG. Co. By appointment to H. E. the GOVERNOR, SAFES and LOCK MAKERS to H. M.'s Mint and Banks, near Gas Works, Parel, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9¼ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 13/16 inch by 3¼ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, a PROOF READER, only practical men need apply. Box No. 913, care of this Paper.

WANTED—A NIGHT MACHINE PRINTER, one who is thoroughly conversant with printing a newspaper preferred, apply with testimonials at once to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....£ 1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 400,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS .....£ 600,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR Of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients
W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

CLARKES B 41 PILLS
A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cureGravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

COMMERCE
The leading Financial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Insurance medium in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Banking organ in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Commercial Paper in the East.
COMMERCE
The leading Advertising medium in the East.
A free copy will be forwarded post free on application from any well-known firm.
LARGE CIRCULATION throughout INDIA, BURMA and CEYLON
COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE:—
25-26 Waterloo Street
CALCUTTA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 15th inst. at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture, such as cablnet, sofa, chairs, baba folding garry, etc.

By order of the Bank and on account and risk of the concerned.—
F. I. T. No. 116—6 bales corks.

By order of Messrs. Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co., and on account and risk of Bai Laxmibai, wife of Laxmidas Naronji—
Two gold bangles, two tara tapki kada, two sakla minwala, falka sakli, gold mandalya, pavli ghat gantha, gold pochi, kadas chudas, etc.

At 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 flea bitten grey arab 15 hands, 4 years, goes in harness.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred bicycle wheels, C. Spring vis-a-vis, with a bay waler horse and a set of harness.
1 square shape landau nearly new, suitable for a single horse.
1 pair of black colour pegoo ponies, both go in single and double harness.
1 12-H.-P. four cylinder 5 seated Humber motor car, in good running order.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 'Las Palmas,' little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, near the Post Office and Reservoir very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood artistic made household furniture, also open carved furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware by Elkington and Reed and Barton, eliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboard and dumwaiters, drawing-room Genoa velvet lined suite of sofas and chairs, rich cabinets, perian, bronze and Terracotta figures, table and hall lamps, old China and Japanese vases, one sweet tone cottage piano by Soundy & Co., wall 15 day clocks, one English ice box with refrigerator, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, writing and card tables, reclining sofas and chairs, rich carpets, oil paintings, Jost's fan, English palm stands, gents and ladies bicycles, copper utensils, one 4 seated motor car by A. Darracq & Co., No. 1320, etc., etc., the property of Count E. Thurn, Austro Hungarian Consul, proceeded to Calcutta and another.

The property of another gentleman—
One English-built rubber-tyred canoe shape victoria. by Browne in very good order.
One English-built rubber-tyred double seated brougham by Buchanan of Glasgow, suitable for single or pair, in very good order.
N.B.—Also on the same day at 9 a.m. (S.T.).
A valuable garden of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, consisting of maiden hair ferns, lilies, palms, crottons, begonias, crysanthemums, etc., etc.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

LONDON'S LEADING FASHION JOURNAL

Everything you want to know about "Dress" will be found in the current issue of "FASHIONS FOR ALL," now on sale. The best designs, the best ideas, the best patterns, the best transfer designs, the most helpful dressmaking advice, and the most practical cooking, household, and fancywork articles are contained in this latest issue of England's Predominant Fashion Journal, which is the only fully comprehensive guide to Present Modes published.

HOW YOU CAN OBTAIN FASHIONS FOR ALL

"FASHIONS FOR ALL" is on sale every month at every bookseller's and railway bookstall. If you would care to become a regular subscriber and thus make certain of always securing your copy, send a money order to the value of 3/- to the Subscription Department,

FASHIONS FOR ALL,
290, Regent St., London,
ENGLAND,
and "FASHIONS FOR ALL," will be sent post free to you for six months.

FASHIONS FOR ALL
PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

MONEY MADE EASILY.

Pay Re. 1-8 only and subscribe to

INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

FOR SALE.

A KNAKE BABY GRAND PIANO in first class order. Price Rs. 475. No offers. Apply to Box No. 628, care of this paper.

LUXURIANT HAIR—Grey hair restored to its natural colour. Baldness prevented and positively cured by using "LUXUR HAIR TONIC." No dangerous ingredients. Trial package to readers of this publication. 12 as., post free. Address to
Box 626, ADVT. DEPT., "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.

OLD CHINA, a genuine Roseverte, Yung Cheng period, A. B. 1723, Chinese Jinger Jar—valued at Rs. 1,000. What offers?
Apply to Box No. 934, care of "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

EDUCATIONAL.

STANLEY HOUSE
BRIDGE OF ALLAN, STIRLINGSHIRE.
A HIGH CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL on modern lines. Classical or Commercial education given. Special care given to boys from abroad. Athletics a speciality. All particulars and prospectus on application to THE HEADMASTER, THE LORD MONCREIFF, B.A. Oxon.
Prospectuses can also be obtained at the Offices of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT INSTRUCTOR IN MARATHI, on the Staff of the Police Training School, Nasik, on Rs. 100 per mensem, as a Sub-Inspector to advance to Rs. 150 per mensem, in the month of May, 1914, as an Inspector with the usual further prospects. None but fully qualified applicants of good physique, with an aptitude for teaching, with good testimonials as to character and certificates testifiying to their success as teachers, need apply. Applications (together with original testimonials) should be addressed to the undersigned so as to reach this office not later than the 25th November, 1913.
M. KENNEDY,
Inspector General of Police.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, a European or Eurasian Lady SHORTHAND TYPIST, applicants must give particulars of speed pay, age, etc., otherwise application will not be entertained. Apply box No. 918, care of this Paper.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY undertakes to GIVE LESSONS in English and Music. Fully qualified. Term moderate. Apply Box No. 955, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, FOUR JOBBING COMPOSITORS, only competent men need apply to MANAGER "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, an ADVERTISING CANVASSER, an efficient and clever man need apply, one who is well acquainted with the Bombay firms will be selected. Apply box No. 900, care of this Paper.

WANTED A DEPUTY MACHINE OVERSEER, who an supervise latest printing machinery. Apply MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	" 11
Quarterly	" 6
Monthly	" 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	" 13 8
Quarterly	" 7 0
Monthly	" 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, the payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette,"
See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—
Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... " 0-3
No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri Financial Assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

LONDON

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WEST-MINSTER.

(Near the Houses of Parliament.)

FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Mantua, 5,906 tons, Captain F. W. Vibert, C. B., R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday from London with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Umsinga, 1,869 tons, Captain A. Cox, arrived in harbour on Thursday from Karachi, with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain H. Manley, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Imkenturn, 3,134 tons, Captain L. Carstens, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Scharzfels, Captain Stuyelen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Virawa, 2,176 tons, Captain H. Maude, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Purnea, 2,126 tons, Captain M. Y. Williams, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

ROYAL NAVY & R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Dartmouth ..Capt Darcy .....R Navy
H M S Kennett...Comdr Bayley.....R Navy
H M S Chilmer..Comdr England.....R Navy
H M S Jed .....Mulock .....R Navy
H M S Colne.....Birket .....R Navy
H M S Peloros.....Comdr Hill.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin..Comdr E J Headlam R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 14.

Angus ... 232 Dukes .....A Yule and Co
Arabia ...4798 Palmer ...London .....15-11 .. P and O Co
Berala.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
Dutwich ..... 2115 Redding ..... T M & Co
Glenspean.....3322 Harte .....W & A G & Co
Gowanburn.....Wyne ..... W and A G and Co
Hoseineo ....994 Fanning T Morrison & Co
Hohenfels ... 3458 Laurens ..W and A G and Co
Intombe.....2504 Jackman .....T M and Co
Inverness .. 2401 Venus... W and A G and Co
Khesrou.. 2410 Hafnab...Jeddah T M and Co
Kasara.....504 Minoret .....M M and Co
Kirkdale.....3049 Gibson .....J F & Co
Kanaler .....1865 Smith Jeddah...W M K
Kilt of the Thistle...4286 Parker ..... T M C
Hellowshire...285 Tue ..... J F and Co
Helios.....840 Kundsen .....F F Co
miantua.....59 6 Vibert ...London....P & O Co
Navarino ...3330 Semple ..W and A G and Co
Rahmani .....1872 Lewis .....T M and Co
Rath.....2222 Wiebush .....F F and Co
Sultan Von Koetie ..1113 Battema ..... W and A G and Co
Sildra.....2097 Bryn .....The Bombay Co
Strathovan...2883 Davies...W and A G and Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov 14

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chantala.....	3103	Phillips ..	M M and Co		
B Virawa	2176	Maude	M M and Co		
C&R City of Calcutta...	4891	Elliott ..	Calcutta	18-11	K N and Co
I&E Margraf..	2321	Schapp ...	Durban ..	1911	A S and Co
F Fazilka 2698		Ross	Calcutta...	16-11	M M and Co
G Sardar...1186		Weeks...	Bastch etc...	2 -11...	H S Shu
H Purnea.....	2127	Williams ...	M M and C		
K Umsinga ..	1369	Cox	Middlesbro ...		
M Saline	2992	Godfree...	Graham and Co		
N Strathgarry ...	840	Grant	W & A G and Co		
O Southborough.....	2307	Elkman	M Jewanji & Co		

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Macfarlane...3104 Swanston..... Malabar Coast...15-11 .. J F and Co
2 Elysia ..... 3088 Coverley Liverpool ..... W and A G & Co
3 Porto Said ...2885 Molle ..... I M S Co
4 Duffield ...2442 Beddeckant ..... 21-11..... W & A G & Co
5 Baron Ardrossan...2776 Reid Calcutta... 18-11...W & A G & Co
6 City of Bombay...3354 Gray ...Dunkirk 17-11 .. K N and Co
7 Uganda...3408 Archdeacon...Calcutta ... 20-11 M M and Co
8 Cleopatra.....2119 Haber...Trieste...15-11 ...A L S N Co
9 Kawachi Maru...3821 Christiansen .. Kobe 17-11 N Y Kabbs
12 & 13 Delta...4780 Mare...Shanghai ...19- 1 P and O Co
16 Dunrobin .... 2319 Carr ... Middlesbro... ...J M and Co

H W P D

Bahadari..... 819 Ahmed..... Bo S N Co
Saboramati .....524 Samsoodin..... Bo S N Co
Satranji..... 547 Hussein..... Bo S N Co
Indravati .....513 Esmail..... Bo S N Co
Mahandi .....543 ahmed..... 15-11 ..... to S N Co

M W D D

Fankara... ...1905 Whitehead...Bussrah...18-11 ... M and Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Umsinga	Cox	K'chi, Nov 11
14	Mantua	Vibert	London, Oct 24
	Scharzfels ...	Stuyelen ...	H'burg, Oct 5

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders.	Destination
14	Imkenturm...	Carstens ..	Hamburg &c
	Linga	Manley ...	Karachi
	H M S Dartmouth	D'Arcy.....	Colombo
	H M S Kennett	Bayley.....	Colombo
	H M S Colne.	Birkett.....	Colombo
	H M S Chilmer	England ...	Colombo
	H M S Jed ..	Mulock	Colombo

The following vessels obtained portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Purnea, Williams, for Zanzibar etc
" Virawa, Maude, for Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kirkdale, for Antwerp etc
" Rehmani, for Jeddah etc.
" Reichenbach for Antwerp, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Norwich, outward bound, left Liverpool on the evening of the 12th instant.

The same Company's steamer Trafford Hall, outward bound, left Liverpool on the morning of the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Calcutta s—1000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of Calcutta s—150 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas and Co,
Reichenbach s—130 cwts cashewnuts, Volkart Bros.

FOR HULL.

Dunrobin s—300 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts castorseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 3000 cwts groundnut oil cake, T Morrison and Co.
Umsing s—350 bales hemp, G Veerji and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kirkdale s—1,500 tons manganese ore S Smidth and Co; 2,750 tons manganesesore C I Mining and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chantala s—55 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1994 cwts castorseed, 488 cwts rapeseed, R S Forage; 5000 cwts castorseed, 4000 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rapeseed, K Devchand and Co.
Hohenfels s—240 bales cotton 55 bales american scrap bagging, 56 bales cotton waste 89 bales silk waste, W Wolf and Sons; 10,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 2,519 rapeseed, R S Forage; 2,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kadarbhoy; 50 bales cotton fly, 80 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co; 500 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 4,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal.

FOR HAMBURG.

Hohenfels s—466 bales cotton, 3,600 cwts mowraseed, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts cashewnuts, R Jivandas and Co
Imkentevem s—121 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 6 numbers iron empty barrels, King King and Co.
Reichenbach s—234 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 660 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 777 bales cotton 165 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 2 pots rosa oil, 200 cwts ajeewanseed, 400 cwts kang seed, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cleopatra s—236 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR YAKOHAMA.

Kawachi Maru s—100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.

Kawachi Meru s—900 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Kawachi Maru s—300 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 100 bales cotton N M K Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kawachi Maru s—500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 800 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kawachi Maru s—500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kawachi Maru s—500 bales cotton twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 234 bales cotton twist, M Amersey and Co; 1,200 cwts onions, R E Dadachanji and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Sat	15	m 11	32	25	5
Sun	16	m 0	30	28	9
		0	9 a	26	2
Mon.....	17	m 1	8	28	7
		0	48 a	25	10
Tues	18	m 1	40	28	2
		1	31 a	25	4
Wed.....	12	m 2	54	27	8
		2	20 a	26	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	November	h.	m.	ft.	in
Sat	15	m 5	50	19	4
		5	35 a	15	3
Sun	16	m 6	25	19	8
		6	8 a	15	4
Mon.....	17	m 7	2	20	0
		6	41 a	15	8
Tues.....	18	m 7	43	20	4
		7	19 a	16	4
Wed	19	m 8	34	20	8
		8	6 a	17	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week :—

Nov.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
15 (Saturday)	do 6h. 46m.	do 6h. 1m.
16 (Sunday)	do 6h. 46m.	do 6h. 1m.
17 (Monday)	do 6h. 47m.	do 6h. 1m.
18 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 47m.	do 6h. 1m.
19 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 48m.	do 6h. 0m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Nov. 14th 4h. 44·4m. a.m. Last Quarter, 21st, 1h 26·5m p.m. New Moon, 28th, 7h 1·2m. a.m. First Quarter, Dec. 5th 3h. 28·7m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

GRANVILLE—Oct. 22, at Chadley, Wellesbourne, Warwick, the wife of Capt. Granville, of a son.
HEPPEL—Oct 27, at Hesperus, Clarence Road, Southsea, the wife of Engineer-Commander W. G. Heppel, of a son.
MALCOLM—Oct. 22, at Ellarbee, Elms Road, Clapham Common, S. W., Edith, the wife of Brig.-Gen. Malcolm, C. B., D.S.O., of a daughter.
WALKER—Oct. 23, at Gearholm, Ayr, the wife of Capt. C. C. Walker, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, of a daughter.
WILKINSON—Oct 26, at Kemnal, Caversham, Oxon, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Edmund Wilkinson, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUTHNOT—HENDERSON — Oct. 22, at St, Mary's Church, Berkley, Frome, Lieut. Geoffrey Schomberg, Arbuthnot, R.N., his Majesty's ship "Blenheim," son of the late Admiral C. R. Arbuthnot of Selwood Lodge, Frome, to Jessie Marguerite, daughter of the late William Henderson, and of Mrs. Henderson, Berkley House, Frome.
LEADBITTER—CASELLA—Oct. 23, at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Hoye, Nicholas Graham Leadbitter, late captain, 3rd Durham Light Inf., son of Col. Leadbitter-Smith, of Flass Hall, Durham, to Francesca Mary, daughter of Charles F. Casella, of 57 Ventnor Villas, Hove, and late of Woking.

DEATHS.

BOURKE—Oct. 26, at Westfields, Wrecclesham, Surrey, Capt. Gerald Bourke, J.P., late Royal Art., of Clononey, Belmont, King's County, son of the late Richard Bourke, D. L., of Thornfields, Limerick, aged 63.
LISTER KAY—Oct 24, Foster Cunliffe Lister Kay, lieutenant-colonel, late Queen's Bays, aged 60.
SIDMOUTH—Oct. 28, at St. Cross, Bournemouth, the Viscount Sidmouth, of Up Ottery Manor, Devon, and 78 Eaton Place, S. W., aged 89.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

ANGELL.—At the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, on the 28th October, 1913, the wife of C.H.C. Angell, E. B. S. Railway, Kalchini, of a son.
TURNER.—At Rawalpindi, on the 6th November, 1913, the wife of Mr. R. V. Turner, Station Master, N-W. Ry., Bannu of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road. Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30, and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charat-road.

Maxim : These three things are ruinous to man—self-conceit, avarice, and violent passion.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express ...	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab.		*
do do for Calcutta.		*
do do for Madras...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

MUSIC AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. Lowther and Officers, the Band of the 95th Russell's Infantry, will play the following selection of music at the Gymkhana Club to-day from 6 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. under the direction of Mr. B. R. Fakirchand, Band Master :—

March Star...Entry of the Bulgars (new).....A Lotter
Overture.....Stella .....Ch Godard
Waltz .....Smiles, then Kisses (New) .....Ch Ancliffe
Selection .....The Quaker Girl...L Monckton
Humoresque... ... A. Dvorak
One Step .....Steam Whistle (New)... ..... O. Rudl
Potpourri .... Melodious Memories (New) .....H. Finck
Japanese Two Step.....Dreams of Ragtime.Thurban

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Smith and Officers, the Band of the 2nd Q. V. O. Rajput L. Infantry will play the following programme of music at the Victory Gardens under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 (S.T.) with admission fee:—

March.....On Popular Songs.....Ackerman
Overture.....La Chemin de La Gloire ..... Kling
Valse .....Songs of Eire..... Thurban
Romance.....Simple Owen.....Thome
Selection.....Olivette..... Audran's
Valse ..... Thousand Kisses.....Joyce
Selection.....The Pink Lady.....Caryll
Polka.....Rum Tum Tum.....Trotere

MOONLIGHT PERFORMANCE AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Col. W. R. Marshall and Officers, the Band of the Sherwood Foresters, under the direction of Mr. A. H. Dewsall, will play a programme of music this at 9 p.m. to-day:

March (from ...Suite At the King's Court—Her Majesty The Queen...Sousa
Melodies (from)...Gipsy Love, Lehar
Songs .....(a) Mandolero.....Stuart (b) Suave Song .. Del Riego
Overture ... Tannhauser..... Wagner
Melodies (from) .The Girl in the Taxi... Gilbert
Two Favourite Pieces.....(a) Air from Rinaldo (b) Minuet from Samson. Handel
Slavonic Rhapsody ..... Friedeman
Folk-songs and Dances of all Nations..... .....Godfrey

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Cleopatra" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 3-0 p.m. to-day. Letters, etc., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood, Dr. A. N. Meldrum of the Gujarat College will deliver, a public lecture this evening, at 6-15, in the hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum, on "The University and Research." All are cordially invited to attend.

A SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—Mr. Taylor, chief steward of the s. s. "Duffield," now lying in Bombay Docks, was on Thursday morning found lying ill in his cabin by the captain of the ship. As his condition grew worse he was removed to the E. G. Hospital, where he died at 10 a. m. yesterday. An inquest was opened on the body, and adjourned.

LECTURE.—Mr. Jehangir Sorabji will deliver a lecture in Gujarati on "The Human Mind and its Mighty Powers," under the auspices of the Jashan Committee at the new Parsi Fire-Temple, Dhobi Talao, to-morrow, (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), after the conclusion of the Jashan ceremony and collective prayer. Mr. J. J. Vimadalal will preside. Parsi ladies and gentlemen are requested to be present at this monthly service.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—The Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker are visiting Bombay in the interests of a large social scheme which the Army is contemplating for the City of Bombay, and in this connection a special service will be held in the Army Hall at Byculla on Sunday, at 9 a.m., while a cinematograph exhibition will be given at 7-45 p. m., when the "Life of Christ" and other pictures will be shown.

ALLEGED MURDER AT MAZAGON.—At about 7 a. m. yesterday, Inspector Fern, of the Bombay Police, received information that a Hindu woman, named Saibai (22), was lying in her room on the ground floor of a chawl at Narel Wadi, Mazagon, with her throat cut. She appeared to have been dead some hours, and the jugular vein was found severed. The deceased was the wife of one Gangaram. They retired as usual on Thursday night, and about 6 a. m. yesterday Gangaram was missed and the deceased was found wounded and dead. The police have discovered a bundle of clothes hung on a nail in the room, containing Gangaram's clothes and a penknife stained with blood.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

It is stated in Bombay that Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner, will go home shortly on sick leave, and that Mr. J. Clayton, I.C.S., will take his place. At the Municipal offices, it is understood that this appointment is not unlikely, but no official intimation has yet been made.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

There seems to be no limit to the enterprise of the film-producer. To make a film representing the Battle of Waterloo might well seem a task beyond even his powers, however, as involving such a multitude of men, horses and guns, and an elaborate organisation. It has been done, however, and we are to see the result at the Excelsior this week. The film was produced recently at home and had a great reception from the press and public alike, and the London theatre, where it was shown, has been crowded to the door for many weeks. There are 5,500 feet of it, and the scenes include all the great events which have made such an impression on the national mind, such as the Charge of the Light Brigade, the Duchess of Richmond's Ball, the Fighting at Hougomont, the Charge of the Highlanders, Napoleon after the Battle, etc. It is a British film and ought to appeal to the patriotism of every Britisher. This ought to prove one of the biggest of the big things the Excelsior has put forward. Mr. Leslie Ross, the comedian, who has already made himself so popular, is also included in the programme.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

A big drama in two acts entitled "The Civilian," tops the bill here this week. It is a stirring story of a brave young officer's single-handed defence against a horde of red-skin Indians. American war subjects are seen so frequently here that there is a likelihood of their becoming monotonous; but we may safely predict that this film will rouse even the dullest on account of the rapid and vigorous action with which it is executed.

The coloured drama, "Loved by a King," is an episode of the reign of Louis XIV. "Bunny" figures in a comic sketch called "The Red Ink Tragedy."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 31st October.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 24th Oct. 1913.	Total from 1st April to 24th Oct. 1913.	For week ending 24th Oct. 1912.	Total from 1st April to 24th Oct. 1912
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	27	724	23	690
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	25	718	24	669
Vessels transported	22	730	21	4 7
Vessels attended to	...	54	...	59
Vessels warped...	...	8	1	30

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 14.

The disturbances in the Bay which was near the Andamans yesterday has moved northwards, and is this morning about 200 miles south of Akyab. The weather has been dry, except in Berma, where rainfall has occurred at most stations, the chief falls being Rangoon, four inches; Bassein and Diamond Is and two: Akyab, three; and Moneywa and Lashio, one.

Forecast:—No large change.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 14th November, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Multan. Maximum temperature is in excess in the extreme north; minimum temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen but is still in excess at some stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in Sind and normal or in defect elsewhere. Minimum temp rature is in excess at Ajmer and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Neemuch and Bhavnager Para and either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature is in excess in Berar and at Nagpur and Jubbulpor; minimum temperature is in defect at Ankala and Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual except at Bombay. Night temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect. Temperature has become normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so generally.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 14th November, 1913, was 30·161 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg. F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY MILK SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In reference to your article of a few days ago, touching upon the milk supply of Bombay, there is not the least reason why Bombay should not have an almost unlimited supply of good milk. Of land, very suitable for dairy purposes, there is any amount within easy reach of Bombay, the lower slopes of both the Thall and Bhore Ghats are ideal, and milk could be railed into Bombay from either of these places in a very short time.

If a syndicate formed and opened a large farm, well equipped with a good herd of cattle and a really good pasteurizing plant at either of these places, they would find a satisfactory return for their capital, provided, of course, they had an efficient man in charge of the farm, and were wise enough to strike the happy medium between parsimony and extravagance. Bad management, cheese-paring or useless expenditure are responsible for many dairy farm failures. Good cattle there are in abundance in India, and a London dairy supply company would only be too pleased to receive the order for the machinery. The writer is an export and experienced dairy man, and if he had the necessary capital at his command would not hesitate a single day in forming a farm at either of the places named and would feel assured of its success from the very beginning.—I am, etc.,

W. HANNA STANLEY.
S. and S. Institute.

Kirkee, Nov. 13.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RUMOUR OF BETROTHAL TO TSAR'S DAUGHTER.

The "Central News" Paris correspondent in mail week telegraphed as follows :—The "Echo" quotes the "Berliner Tageblatt's" St. Petersburg correspondent for the statement that the King and Queen of England will pay a visit next Easter to the Tsar and Tsarina.

The Prince of Wales will accompany his parents, and during the visit the betrothal of his Royal Highness and the Grand Duchess Tatiana, second daughter of the Tsar, will, it is understood, be announced.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. S. M. Edwardes, C.V.O., I.C.S., to be President of the Haj Committee, Bombay, *vice* Mr. R. MacTier resigned.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

26th Sunday after Trinity.
16th November, 1913.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 7 45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion, Choral—Harwood in A. flat Hymns 528, 175, 553, 1 1-2 5-30 p.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Woodward in A. Hymns 27. 261, 537. Collections for Choir Fund. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m. On Wednesdays, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.
Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.—Rev. C. E. de Coetlogon, Chaplain. Holy Communion at 8, Parade Service at 10, Sunday School at 5-15, Evensong and Sermon at 6-30.
Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy: Rev. J. Aikman Wilson, M. Lit. 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion (Choral); 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.
St. Peter's, Mazagon.—6-30 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a. m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m. Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Father Maxwell. Alms for Church Expenses.
Emmanuel Church, Girgaum.—8 a. m., Holy Communion; 11 a. m., Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon; 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon. Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service, 9 a.m.; Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m.
Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Parel.—8 a.m. Shortened Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Sunday School in B. B. & C. I. Ry. Institute, Lower Parel; 5-15 p.m. Sunday School in Church; 6 30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. H. Martindale.
St. Nicholas Church, opposite Prince's Dock.—Chaplain, Rev. G. Murray Wilson, M. A. 10 a. m., Sunday Morning Services and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon. Week days 9 p. m., Evening Prayer.
Holy Cross, Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to S. Peter).—Clergy: Rev. Father Moore; Rev. J. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe. 6-30 a. m., Holy Communion (English); 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m., Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujerati); 6-30 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).
The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion). (Chapel of Ease to S. Paul).—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a. m. Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Tamil Service conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Church of Scotland, (St. Andrew's Church Apollo St.) For: Chaplains Rev. W. Thomson. Morning Service 9-30 a. m. Rev. J. D Mitchell B D., Secunderabad. Evening Service 6-30 p.m. Rev. W. Thomson, M.A.
United Free Church of Scotland, Wandby Road.—9-30 a. m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p. m., Sunday School and Bible Classes. 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. Preacher: Rev. R. M. Gray. Collection for Scottish Orphanage.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevie.—Vicar, Rev. Dr. B. De Monte.—7 and 6-30 a. m., Masses; 5-30 p. m., Evening Service.
Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. 6 a.m., 7 a. m., 8 a.m., 9 a. m., 6-30 p. m.
St. Anne's, Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Vicar, Rev. Father Hutmachar, S. J.—6-30 a. m., 7-30 a. m, 8-30 a.m., 6-30 p. m.
Rosary Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. M. X. Gomes.—Sanday Service, 5-30 a. m., 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 5-30 p. m. Week days, 6-45 a. m. and 7-15 a. m.
Gloria Church, Mazagon.—Vicar, Rev. L. C. Pera. Hours of Mass: 5-30,7 and 9 a.m.
Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel.—Clergy: Rev. P. E. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes.—6 a. m. Mass; 8 a. m. High Mass; p. m. Benediction.
Church of N. S. de Salvacao, Dadar.—Vicar, Rev. Thomas Henriques.—6-45 and 9 a. m., Low Masses.
Cavel Church (Our Lady of Health).—Vicar, Rev. M. D'Sa.—Mass 7 and 8-30 a. m.
Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a. m., Mass.
Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane), Girgaum Road.—Vicar, Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho.—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 a. m., Masses; 6 p. m., Benediction.
St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios 6-30 a.m., and 7-30 a.m.; Children's (Mass) 8-30 a. m.; 5-30 p.m., Evening Service.
Chapel—(Our Lady of Dolours), New Sonapur. Chaplain, Rev. Daniel X. Fernandes. 7 a. m., Daily Mass; and on Sundays, 6 and 8 a. m., with Benediction of Blessed Sacrament.
Garrison Church (St. Joseph's), Colaba.—Chaplain, Rev. D. L. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A., (Oxon). Sundays, 8 a. m, Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service of Benediction Daily Mass at 7 a.m.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway.—Morning Service, 8-30 a. m., Preacher, Rev. Frank Hart; Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—Morning Service, 10 a. m., Preacher, Rev. A. Brown Evening Service, 6-30 p.m., Preacher, Rev. F. Hart.
Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla.—Pastor, Rev. W. H. Stephens. 8-15 a. m., Sunday School; 9-30 a. m., Morning Service; 6-30 p. m, Evening Service; 8-30 p. m., Men's Social Hour.
Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Appollo Bunder.—Pastor, Rev. A. N. Warner, M. A.—11 a. m., Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher, Rev. A. N. Warner.
Seamen's Institute, Opp. Prince's Dock.—10 a. m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office), Middle Colaba.—Morning Service 9 a. m., Rev. H. E. Barrell. Evening Service, 6-30 p.m. Rev. H. E. Barrell. Sunday School from 5 to 6 p.m. Adult Bible Class open to all from 5-30 to 6-15 p.m.
Dr. H. C. Mabie, D.D., L.L.D., Faculties' Lecturer, Boston, U.S.A., will preach at 6-30 o'clock to-morrow evening, his subject being "Certitude and Finality in Religion."

American Mission Church (Congregational) Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road (near Parsi Statue), Byculla. Centenary Celebrations :—Public Worship 9-30 a.m., leader Rev. John Malel, Pastor, English Sermons by Rev. George A. Hall and Marathi Sermon by Rev. T. Nathoji, with communion, Service of offerings 4-30 p. m. Musical Praise service 8 45 p.m.

Don't Take Chances.

Remember that when the vital forces languish, disease often gains a treacherous hold. The usual impairment of energy and vigour in tropical countries may be arrested by

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.

THE GREAT FOOD DRINK.

It restores strength and fits you to resist disease. Thin blood means starved, irritated and inflamed nerves, resulting in neuralgia, sleeplessness, and then breakdown. Enrich the blood and build up the body with

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK,

and by thus nourishing the suffering nerves you will obtain relief. When you find convalescence slow and tedious, when it seems to take a long time to regain your strength and the buoyant feeling of health, take HORLICK'S and hasten your recovery. HORLICK'S is made from cereals and milk. It is delicious to the taste, cooling, refreshing, and untouched by hand in process of its manufacture. Get a bottle of H

NORWICH UNION LIFE INSCE. SOCIETY.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that their is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,

General Agents.

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Graham's Buildings.

MARKET REPORT.

REUTER'S COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, Nov. 13. BOMBAY, Nov. 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 13-16	un	chgd
2 do. Bonus.	8 1-4		1-4
2 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 3-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	63 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	27 7-2		1-8
do. 2 months' hence	27 1-2		1-8
Bar Silver in New York	59 1-2		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25.30 1-2		1-2
do. at Berlin.	20.50 1-2	01	1-2
do. do. New York	4.25		1-3
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	5	since	
do Short London Bills	2nd Oct.		
3 months' sight ..	4 15-16	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 3-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans. ...	4 1-8	3-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans	4 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77'9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 29-32d unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Chi a selling

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £ 10,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.

Bills on Calcutta ...Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The Bombay mails of the 1st instant, arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results :—

Total Bullion £35,700,000 Dec. £ 100,000
Public Deposits £ 9,600,000 Inc. £2500,000
Other Deposits £32,400,000 Dec £40 0,000
Govt. Securities...£11 800,000 Unchanged
Other Securities £27,400,000 Dec. £1600,000
Notes and Coin £26 600,000 Inc. £ 100,000

The Bank Reserve is 56 per cent. of the Liabilities.

The sum of £180,000 has been set aside on account of Council of India, Indian Gold Standard Reserve.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Steady —Good business done
Futures Barely steady.
Manchester Quiet with a limited enquiry
Total Sales ... 12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000
Imports ... 29,000
Mid-Americans ... 7·45+05
Egyptian F. F. Brown ...10·15 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·43 +02	7·02 +01	7·01 +01
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**
7 02 +04	7 02 +01	7 03 +02
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-Aug.**	**Aug.-Sept.**
7·03 +01	7·01 +02	6·99 +02	6·83 —02

New York 11 a.m., Jan. 13·10 March 13·17.
New York official noon call Jan. 13·16 March 13·23.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan. 13·17 March 13·37

NEW YORK— Bales.

Days' Receipts at U.S Ports. ... 67,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year... 82,000
" Exports to Great Britain ... 19,000
" Exports to Continent ... 7,000
" Spot Cotton 13·60 unchgd
Futures—Month of Jan. 13·14+04
Futures—Month of Mar 13·23 06

Advanced early on bullish private crop reports and declined later owing to unfavorable financial conditions and wall street selling

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton 13 3-16 unchgd
Futures month of Jan. ..13·3 +05
Futures month of Mar. 13·40+05
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ...
Wheat White Karachi ...36 1-2+1-4
Do. Months Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—London— Done
Wheat Red Karachi ...3 1 1-4+1-2
Do Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hull—Done
Tone—Firmer

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Rosario anta Fe ...Unchanged

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT

South Australian ...Unchanged

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs.
85 p.c ex-ship .. 53 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec
Do. Name of Ports— Antwerp—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs
85 p. c. ex-ship 53 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports ...Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...47 3-4 unchgd
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Port—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship...44 1-4
Do. Months— ... Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports— Dunkirk—Done and Buyers
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta ...43+3d
Do. Months ... ov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports ... London—Done Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata . 40 3-4 - 1-2
Do. Months— ... Nov.-Dec.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers —Firm

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market...£6-17-0 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFERS—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) ... 9 3-4 unchgd.

RUBBER

Para Rubber ...3 2 1-2 unchgd
Nov.-Dec—Buyers—Firm

METALS—

Standard Copper G.M.B. ..£68 —1-8 (yesterday's 68 1-8)
Copper Brazier's ...£84 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ...d 7 1-4 unchgd

FREIGHTS—

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—12s.—Value.

ARRIVALS—

"Schwarzenfels".

U ...

German granulated sugar
C & F India double bags. 12 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipments ..Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady. Moderate business
Hungarian crystal Sugar
C & F India ...12 0 unchgd.
Do. Months of Shipments Jan.-Mar.—Nominal.
Tone—Still nothing doing
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9-7+3-1d
Months of Shipments ...Nov.—Sellers.
9 10 1-2+1-4 May Sellers
Tone—Opened steady Closed quieter Not much Offering

BEAR & Similar Crystals
C & F India ...13 9 unchgd
Months of Shipments Nov.-Dec —Sellers.
Tone—Quite unchanged
Mauritius Crystal C and F
Calcutta ...11 6—1 1-2d

Mauritius Crystal D & F
Bombay ...11 4 1-2—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments—Nov —Value
Tone—Easier.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 16 4 1-2 —Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 7 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 6—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 11 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 12 4 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 7 1-2—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 6—Nov.-Dec.—Value.
Do. 12 9—Jan.-Mar.—Value.
Tone—Nothing doing Prices lower

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] Nov. 7th 1913.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
5 Boxes Sovns	Rs. 223360	London	Mercantile Bank P & O S N Co
10 Boxes Bulln Sovns	401250	do	do
5 Boxes Bulln	67500	do	do
1 "Boxes Sovns	326400	do	Chartered Bank
12 Boxes Bulln	64500	do	do
30 Boxes Sovns	706360	do	National Bank
10 Boxes Sovns	750000	Alexandria	do
		Port Said	Mercantile Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 12th Nov. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ..	43	96,243
B. B. and C. I. Ry ..	15	17,702

FINANCIAL

MONEY :—

Bank of Bom. rate since 28th Aug. 7 p.c
Bank of Bom. " " 10th Sept. 6 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July 8 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet and unchanged, and there has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance and some private bills offering. Far Eastern rates are easier.

We quote—

T T on London Ready ...1s 4 1-16d
4 months draft Mail ...1s 4 3-32d
Credit 3 months sight ...1s 4 13-32d to 3 81
Do Do forward ...1s 4 5-16 march
Do Do From Ready 172 1-4
Do Do Marks 140
Hongkong 60 day's sight ..144 3-4
Shanghai " ...196 1-4
Japan " ...148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—

The market opened at 95 1-4 for cash and 95 5-16 for the Settlement and closes rather steadier as under.

We quote—

Cash ... 95 5 0
1st Settlement ... 95 6 0

BULLION—

Bar Silver in London is 1-8 lower for ready and forward at 27 1-2 for both positions. The local market opened at 71 3-8 for the first settlement and closes 3-16 lower as under.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs.	23 15 6
Australian Gold ...	"	23 15 0
Sovereigns Gold ...	"	15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	"	71 3 0
1st Settlement ...	"	71 3 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	69 13 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	"	80 9 0
1st Settlement ...	"	80 9 0
2nd Settlement ...	"	79 3 0

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 1 crore allotments were made of 2460 lakhs Bills and 7540 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4 1-16d and 1s 4 3-32d respectively, tenderers at these rates receiving 17 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 10080 lakhs. For next week the amount to be allotted is again one crore.

The steamer which left London on the 24th October and arrived to-day with the mails of the 31st October brings £4,8,000 silver and £110,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns and also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	3,10,000
Bombay ...	... "	7,00,000
Madras ...	... "	1,00,000
Total...	"	11,30 000

The steamer which left London on the 31st Oct. and comes with the mail of the 7th November brings £440,000 silver, £ 5,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	10,000
Bombay ...	... "	15,20,000
Madras ...	... "	2,90,000
Total...	"	18,20,000

The steamer which left London on the 7th November and comes with the mail of the 15th November brings £30,000 Silver, £140,000 bar gold and £10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...Rs.	9,80,000
Bombay ...	... "	13,70,000
Madras ...	... "	1,10,000
Total...	"	25,10,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease Rs.
Public Deposits ...	.....	13,47,000
Other Deposits ...	.....	1,15,000
Sundries ...	80,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	6,73,000
Other Authorised Securities	.....	10,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	6,05,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	.....	19,04,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	10 01,000
Bullion	.....	27,000
Balance with other Banks	.....	11,94,000
Sundries	38,000	.....
Cash	2,77,000	.....

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1913.	Bales 1912.	Bales. Differences.
Receipts for the week ...	45,487	20,513	+ 24,951
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 13th Nov. ...	74,124	84,531	+189193
Shipments to the week ...	.....	.....	.....
Europe ...	7,736	100	+ 7,338
China, Japan and Coast Ports ...	26,888	13	+26,875
Total ...	3,4301	113	+ 34,293
Total Shipment from 1st to 13th Nov.			
Europe... ...	178,120	43,861	+134259
China ...	9,3	.....	+ 2,923
Japan ...	10,955	6,16	+ 95,4 4
Coast Ports ...	2,973	3,263	— 290
Total	285,671	51,285	+232386
Afloat in harbour, Europe, China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	9,577	3 923	+ 5,594

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st Sept to 1st Nov 1913 2380 bales

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C.I. Railway from 1st Sept to 1st Nov. 1913 2,475 bales

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st Sept., 1913	625,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1913 to 13th Nov., 1913 ...	274,124
	899,124
Less Shipments from 1st Sept., 1913 to 13th Nov., 1913 ...	285,671
	613,453
Less Afloat	13,136
	600,317
Less Estimated mill consumption	229,000
	371,317
Less up-country by rail ...	4,655
Stock of Cotton in Bombay on 14th Nov. 1913. ...	366,662

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

.....	Total for week	Total since 1st Sept. 1913.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	7,612	13,188	1,414
Central India.	.....	3,033	225
Barsee and Nagur ...	3 0	846	408
Berar ...	5 473	10,093	1,047
Central Provinces ...	1,483	5,803	379
Total Comras	14,928	32,968	3,484
Dholleras ...	364	12,644	221
Broach ...	56	1,004	5
Ompta and Dharwar ...	626	40,721	9,991
Westerns ...	183	10,594	21,335
Bengals (N. W Provinces).	27,974	166,629	39, 92
Bengals (Rajputana) ...	842	5,30	605
Sind ...	381	3,221	1,188
Persian ...	53	121	265
American ...	.....	325	7,985
Egyptian ...	47	334	410
Other sorts... ...	...	203	119
Total ...	45,494	274,123	84,931

a Or 250 original bales of American Cotton imported since 1st Sept. 1913.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

During the past week we have had a succession of see-saw markets at home, commencing with a sharp drop of 40 points in New York on the publication of the 4th Ginners Report. There is no special feature in the market, and we are likely to see a continuance of the present fluctuations for a time. Crop estimates vary considerably, Cordill's being 15,300,000 bales, and Neill brothers' 13,800,000 bales. We have no reason to place much reliance on the former estimate, and give preference to the latter in spite of the last Ginners' Report. The crop is an early one and ginning is well forward, but we anticipate a falling off in the Ginners figures in the 5th and 6th reports, unless we are much mistaken in the size of the crop. Prices are easier in the home markets on the week, vide our usual table below.

The following are comparison of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegram received here last Friday morning and today :—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences
Futures Jan. ...	13·28	13·14	—·14
" Mar. ...	13 33	13 23	—·10
Spot ...	14·00	13·60	—·40
New Orleans—			
Futures Jan. ...	13·42	13 30	—12
" Mar. ...	13·50	13·40	—·10
Spot	13 3-4	13 3-16	—9-16
Liverpool—			
Futures Nov.-Dec.	7·18	7·03	—·15
" Jan.-Feb.	7 15	7·02	—·13
Spot ...	7·63	7·45	—·18

In the local market fluctuations during the week have been within a small range, and the tone has been steadier. The monetary position shows some improvement, though there is still difficulty regarding financing cotton in the up-country markets owing to want of confidence. A moderate business has been done at times for forward delivery, and one or two export houses have been sellers of Oomras and Bengals. The bazaar has been the best buyers. The enquiry has run on fine Khamgaon Akola January, fine Khandeish for the same delivery, Bengals and good Broach Fine Muthia January has also changed hands. This morning the market opened steady at Rs. 314 for good Broach, and Rs. 287 for fine Khamgaon Akola January.

The enquiry for ready cotton has been moderate. New Bengals are chiefly in demand, and Khandeish and Khamgaon styles have also found buyers. Mills have bought Sawginned and Miraj sorts. Receipts into Bombay are fairly large for the time of year, and the total receipts from 1st September to date are about three times as large as during the corresponding period last season.

The following are the latest telegrams to hand :

WELLS AND CO.—Liverpool :—"Narrow but steady market. Little cotton for sale. Better spot demand." New York :—"Narrow featureless market but very steady. Our opinion of the market is unchanged." Our New York friends wire :—"Yesterday we telegraphed to our correspondents what is their estimate of the crop individual States They report average 13,965,000 bales."

GRUNING AND CO.—"Much of the recent selling has been speculative. Our opinion is that there is a large short interest which will tend to sustain the market. Spinners seem inclined to buy cotton, and to stock."

LATER.

The market has firmed up during the day and rates close as under. A moderate business is reported and sellers are now holding back.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Fine M. G. Broach ...	322	Mar.
Good do do ...	316	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat ...	307	Jan
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	303	"
" " Yeotmal ...	299	"
" " Dhamangaon P.	295	"
" " Khamgaon Akola	287-8	"
" " Amraoti ...	290-1	"
" " Khandeish ...	268	"
F. G. " Khandesh ...	258	"
Fine " Muthia ...	267	"
" " Bengal ...	243	Nov
" " do ...	246-7	Dec
" " do ...	230	Jan
F. G. Bengal ...	242	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER —

Opening Tone	... Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 35,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
7·07 +04	7·06 +04	7·05 +04
Feb.-Mar.	**March-April**	**April-May**
7·06 +01	7·06 +04	7·07 +04
May-June	**June-July**	**July-Aug.**
7·07 +04	7·5 +04	7·03 +04

LOCAL YARNS.

The market has been quiet but steady with only small transactions reported in 10's and 12's at about previous prices. We have nothing of importance to report this week. At the close the market has a better tone and sales yesterday were on a freer scale, amounting to about 5,000 bales of the above counts.

	bales
Fortnightly sales from Shanghai	5,000
Unsold at	" 65,000
Sold but uncleared	" 25,000

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady and rates are a little firmer. The following business is reported this week:—

HULL.—5 000 tons for December, from 11s. to 11s. 3d. light seeds.

DUNKIRK.—2,500 tons November, December at 11s. 6d. light seeds, 13s. 6d. seeds cotton.

GENOA.—1,000 tons November and 1,000 tons December at 13s. light seeds, 14s. seeds cotton. 1,000 tons January, 500 tons February and 500 tons March at 13s. 6d. light seeds, 14s. 6d. seeds cotton.

HAMBURG —2,500 tons December to February at 12s. light seeds, 14s. seeds cotton; and 500 tons April-May at 12s. 6d. light seeds, 14s. 6d. seeds cotton.

ANTWERP.—1,750 tons November December at 11s light seeds, 13s. seeds' cotton and 250 tons January at 11s. 6d. light seeds, 13s. 6d. seeds cotton.

Marseilles —(via Madras) 2,000 tons at 13s. 6d. November December loading, booked in London.

Fixtures.—s.s. "Pearlmoor" : December at 17s. two p.p.

S.S. "Cliftonia : December at 16s. 9d., Dunkirk, Liverpool only.

S.S. "St. Fillans : December at 16s. 6d. one p.p., 17s. two p.p.

S.S. "Kirkdale." : November at 17s. to Dunkirk only.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

The following are the receipts in cwts of seeds and wheat from 1st January to date,

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Paid up Capital, Ordinary. Rs.	Reserve and other Funds. Rs.	Rest. Rs	Paid up per Share. Rs.	Market Quotations. Rs.	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913 half year.
Bank of Bengal ...	2,00,00,000	1,83,00,000	5,19,6 9	500	1 645	14	14	14	14	
Bank of Bombay ...	1, 0 00,000	1,05 ,00,000	6,07, 8	500	1,590	13	13	13	13	
Bank of Madras ...	75,00,000	73,00,000	2,90,574	500	1,440x	12	12	12	12	
Bank of Rangoon ...	16,00,000	3,66,000	50 225	100	90	6	6	4½	4½	2½d
Bank of India ...	50,0 ,000k	5,00,000	2,08 355	5	62½	6	6	6	6	3
Allahabad Bank P ...	25,00,000h	36 00,000	1 22,000	100	356x	18	18	18	18	9
Alliance Bank ...	20,00,000	30,00,000	84,5 9	100	283	14	14	14	14	14b
Chartered of India ...	£1,200,000k	£1,70,,000	£ 32,539	£20	£5	15	15	15	15	...
Delhi and London ...	£ 3 ,625	£14,000	£4,441	£25	27	4	4	4	4	...
Eastern Bank ...	£400,000	£15,0 0	£7 93	£4	75	...	...	4	4	...
Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	dl 15,000,000k	$32,450,0 0	$2,05 ,0 0	$ 25	£10	31	34	34	34	16
Indian Specie Bank ...	75,00,000k	15,00,000	5,33, 15	50	38	6	7	7	8	3½
Lahore Bank ...	1,11,125	42,000	6,000	35	40	7½		8	8	...cy
Mercantile of India ...	£375,0 0 k	£415,000	£30,105	£21½ / £2½	£21½ / £2½	6	7	7	8	...
National Bank of India ...	£1 00,000k	£1,000,000	£64,003	£12	61	19	37†	12	14	...
Punjab National ...	9 83,153	10,00,000	3 ,000	100	170	1	10	10	11	11

a—First half year.
b—Year ended 30th June.
c—Ad-interim.
d—Half-year ended 31st May, 1913.
e—Declares dividend yearly.
h—Half Preference, half Ordinary Capital.
k—There is a reserve liability equal to the amount paid up on these shares.
n—Liability of Rs. 20 per share.
y—Yearly audit.
* Nominal quotations.
† Bonus shares issued.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	February-July.	6½	660
Amritsar Patty	March-August.	9	135
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	January-July.	4	115
Dhond & Manmad Rs. 80	... ...	4 p.c.	19
Guzerat Railways Rs. 100	.....	4	111
Sind Light Railways Limited	June-December.	7	141
Tapti Valley Railway Co.	April-August	7½	560
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	February-August.	5½ p.c.	129

BOMBAY COTTON MILLS.—(Companies marked P. have Preference Shares.)

NAMES.	Secretaries, Managers and Agents.	Paid up Capital Ordinary.	Debentures.	Reserve Funds, &c.	Block Account. 31-12-12.	Paid-up per Share.	Market quotation.	Profit and Loss carried forward. 31-12-12	DIVIDENDS P. C. PER YEAR. 1908 1909	1909 1910	1910 1911	1911 1912	1912 1913
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	p. c. 62-5	p. c. 53-	p. c. 61-5	p. c. 4	p. c. n
Ahmedabad Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd	Runchorelal Chotalal and Co	9,81,000	...	2,25,945	...	500	870	140					
Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co. Ltd.	Volkart Brothers	3,60,000	...	13,61,127	...	500	910xd	6,533	100	40	50	60	...
Bellary Press Co. Ltd.	Kothari Sutanu and Co.	45,925	...	31,200	1,03,000	275	200	—204	...	..	15ps	...	...
Century S. & M. Co. Ltd.	C. N. Wadia & Co.	18,50,000	...	36,79,404	67,19,725	100	225	89,239	8	3	3	18	...
Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Bradbury & Co.	28,00,000	...	18,41,030	47,27,875-11-5	700	1,360	3,313-4-8	11½	11½	11½	11½	...
Crown Spinning and Mfg. Ltd.	Purshotam Vithaldas and Co	2,00,000a	...	1,69,133-3-7	...	500	250	8213-15-8	...	...	.	6	...
Central India S. W. & M. Co. Ltd.	Tata Sons and Co.	96,87,500	...	50,91,039	...	500 / 250	1,867½	43,296	105	115	105	135	...
Crescent Mill Co. Ltd.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,90,000	28,57,512	100	111½	4,531	4	...	...	9	...
Connaught Mills Co. Ltd.	Graves Cotton and Co.	4,93,200	...	6,17,993	...	300	170	1,23,779	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills Co. Ltd.	James Mackintosh and Co.	3,46,200	...	46,134b	5,10,092	200	105	...	...	...	8½	4	...
Empress Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	14,51,750	10,00,000	13,29,462	...	500	140	3,23,527	...	...	...	—	...
Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.	B. D. Petit Sons and Co.	15,00,000	...	1,25,000 & 2,13,000	...	500	500	62,516	11	5	2	8	...
Fazulbhoy Mills Ltd.	Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co	18,00,000	12,00,000	4,06, 00c	...	250	460	3772-15-2	10ps	10ps	15ps	50ps 12ps	...
Gold Mohur Mills ...	Tullokchand and Shapoorji.	7,64,000	6,00,000		5,24,207 11-1 m	500	430	5,745-14-3	20ps	...	...	50ps	...
Howard and Bullough Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	7,46,250	...	12,15,905	...	500	400	13,706	6	...	3	5	...
Imperial Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,80,000	...	5,51,714	...	500	105	1,80,815 Loss	...	...	..	...	...
Jubilee Mfg. Co. Ltd ...	Readymoney Jeejeebhoy and Co	8,43,000	...	72,894	...	1,000	200	74,043	...	...	...	...	...
James Greaves Mills Co. Ltd.	Greaves Cotton and Co.	6,60,000	...	8,21,505	...	500	100	1,13,222	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd.	Killick Nixon & Co.	18,53,000	10,00,000d	19,37,000	38,65,053	500	715	9412 15-4	6	6	5	10	...
Khatau Makanji Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd.	Messrs. Khatau Makanji and Co	9,95,000	...	14,00,825-8-3	...	1,000	1,360	7,036-1-3	7	5	6½	8½	k
Madhowji Dharamsi Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Gocouldas Madhowji Sons and Co.	13,50,000	...	11,83,755	...	500	1,215 x. d.	33016-1-1	17	10	13	30	...
Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	D. M. Petit Sons and Co.	36,09,500	...	60,73,955	44,53,815	1,000	2,600	22,245	145	60	20	50	...
Mysore Spinning and Mfg. Mill Co. Ltd.	N. Sirur and Co.	4,95,000	...	5,000	...	150	255	492-7-11	...	...	...	...	6
Morarjee Gocouldas S. and W. Co. Ltd.	Morarji Gocouldas and Co.	11,50,000	...	9,71,000e	...	1,000	2,750	...	25	20	12	17½	
New City of Bombay Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Bradbury and Co.	6,00,000	...	6,01,500	13,42,000	500	950	267-4-4	10	10		12	...
Phoenix Mills Ltd ...	Tullockchand and Shapoorji.	8,00,000	8,00,000	3,94,725	22,14,976	100	145	26,428	6	6	6	12½	...
Port Canning and Land Mfg. Co. Ltd. ...	Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.	60,00,000	...	3,75,000	...	1,000	805	2,72,214	38	42	40	40	45
Sholapur Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd	Morarji Gocouldas and Co.	8,00,000	...	2378,114-12	...	1,000	5,000	4,358-4-3 Loss	300	250	225	300	...
Southern Mahratta Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd (P).	Forbes F. Campbell and Co. Ltd.	11,15,900g	...	7,59,933	20,22,336		60	3,16,729	6	...	..	...	...
Swan Mill Ltd. ...	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.	10,00,000	...	...	10,61,838	250 x.d	270	8,831	4	...	...	8	8
The Finlay Mills Ltd	Messrs. James Finlay and Co. Ltd.	20,00,000	...	20,03,00	22,65,799	250	305	4,245	...	7	41-2	11	6p
The Hindoostan Spg. and Wg. Mills Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji and Co.	12,00,000	...	6,97,000	...	1,000q	700	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Western India Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.	Thackersey Moolji Sons and Co.	12,00,000	...	8,53,556	...	1,00	580 x. d.	...	6	6	6	7½	...
The Wadhwan City Ginning, Pressing & Manfg. Co., Ltd.	Messrs. Patuck & Co.	60,000	...	5,000	...	150	150	2,22 3-10-5	9 ps	9 ps	10ps	...	12ps
The Dhulia Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.	Messrs. N. C. Patuck and Co	85,750	...	14,000	...	250	125	2,375 11-9	15ps	20ps	10ps	...	...
Breul's Cawnpore C. P. Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	1,00,000	...	80,574-14-1	...	200	120	1,076-1-7	...	12	5	12	p
Hingolee Press Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	75,000	...	31,100	...	100	65	1,222	6	8	6	...	p
Jumna Ginning and Press Co., Ltd.	Breul and Co ...	2,50,000	...	141351-5-10	...	1,000	700	8,508 6-4	...	...	...	...	...
Khanga a Cotton Pressing Co., Ltd	Breul and Co ...	96,000	...	23513-8	...	400	340	1429-7-11	20	86	24	30	p

PRESSES.

The Akbar Manufacturing & Press Co. Ltd...	Hajeebhoy Lalljee & Co.	Rs. 750	Rs. Nil	Rs. [2,96,754-12-11	Rs.	Rs. 750	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 1,218-6-3	Rs. 330	Rs. 450	Rs. 25	...	...
The New Prince of Wales Press Co. Ltd...	Forbes, F. Campbell & Co Ltd.	2,97,500	Nil	5,68,834	3,96,532-6-7	500	740	13,568-10-6	6 p	Spc	Spc	Spc	...

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co. Ltd	C. H. B. Forbes & Co.	Rs. 3,46,845	Rs. 1,40,

as compared with receipts during the same period last year.

	Since 1st Jan. 1913.	Same period 1912.
Wheat	7,448,175	5,972,727
Linseed	4,424,632	3,894,420
apa, Rai ...	1,077,123	1,160,954
Gingelyseed ...	1,447,340	780,961
Poppyseed	403,901	332,437
Groundnuts ...	877,732	879,707
Castorseed ...	2,033,243	1,409,573
Rice	4,193,959	3, 34,817
Myrabolams ...	585,413	785,566
Cottonseed	3,557,199	2,585,435
Mowraseed	292,955	212,039
Gram	834,991	1,668,582
Jowar	804,610	870,347
Maize	*8,689	380,814
Barley	281,944	127,487

* Since 1st Jul., 1913.

LINSEED :—

The market has been quiet during the past week with only slight fluctuations on home advices. The increased estimates of the La Plata crop have caused buyers to hold back, and it is not unlikely that we shall see somewhat lower prices at no very distant date. Crushers are well provided for the present. At the close the tone of the market is quiet and prices are as under :—

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 7	0	0	B.T.
December ...	„ 7	10	0	R.T.
May. ...	„ 8	8	6	...

RAPESEED :—

This market has also remained quiet with little business passing.

We quote:—

	Rs. a. p.	
Brown Delhi May	8 14 0	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore	7 12 6	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore,	9 0 0	„
Yellow Guzerat	8 15 0	„

WHEAT :—

The market is steady in sympathy with firmer advices from home. Rain is needed up country for the new crop and some anxiety is being felt owing to its absence. There is, however, still time for winter rains.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.	
Ready White Pissi 85 p. c.	5 6 0	R. T.
White Delhi, May ...	5 13 6	...

GINGELLYSEED :—

Receipts are increasing and there is some enquiry for ready. The tone of the market is steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 58 0 0	
Mimbara	„ 59 0 0	
White Khandesh ...	„ 59 0 0	
Black Kutni	„ 48 0 8	

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is quiet but steady with business doing at our quotations.

We quote :—

Bold.. Jan. Feb. ...	Rs 49 0 0	
Small..	„ 48 0 0	

CASTORSEED :—

We have no change to report in this market.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs. 35 0 0	

COTTONSEED :—

Market quiet but steady with a moderate enquiry.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 25 0 0	

POPPYSEED :—

The market is easier and there is little business doing.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 10 12 0	B.T

MOWRASEED :—

Quiet but steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0	B. T.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	45,434	bales
Wheat	48,229	cwts.
Linseed	13,949	„
Rapeseed	6,169	„
Gingellyseed ...	114,722	„
Poppyseed	1,880	„
Groundnuts	6,954	„
Castorseed	27,619	„
Rice	56,960	„
Myrabolams	3,597	„
Cottonseed	60 628	„
Mowraseed	13,097	„
Gram	12,447	„
Jowar	14 278	„
Maize	435	„
Barley	712	„

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY Goods :—The demand continues small, and have no change to report.

WHITE Goods :—The market continues quiet and unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED Goods :—The market continues very quiet. Clearances are small, and heavy arrivals keep up stocks.

TURKEY RED PRINTS AND DHOOTIES :—The local market is dull and there is no demand. The home market is quiet and easy.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is dull.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL :—There has been a heavy drop this week in the Home markets and prices are nearly £4 per ton lower, than last week. The market here has also been depressed and values have much receded.

PETROLEUM.

The following are to-day's Prices of the Standard Oil Company's brands :—

Tone.—Strong and advancing.		
Snowflake Brand .....150°	per case.	
American	Rs. 6	0 2
White Rose Brand.....150°		
American	„ 5	12 2
Chester Brand .....75°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	2 2
Davee's Imp Brilliant 76°		
Abel A'can	„ 5	0 2
Monkey Brand .....125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
Tiger Brand ... .125°		
American	„ 4	14 2
White Camellia	per 2 tins	
Brand in tins ..... 125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand	per 2 tins	
Bulk in tins ..... 125°	4	5 0
Elephant Brand per 8 L.	Imp. gals.	
Bulk without tins ..125°	„ 3	11 0
	per 2 tins,	
Camel Brand in tins ..125°	„ 4	5 0

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs. a. p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 13 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4 7 0
Deer Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 11 0
Deer Brand New Tins per pair ..	4 5 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3 6 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4 0 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3 2 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3 12 6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4 8 0
Shell 150 Cases per case ...	5 8 0
Anchor Cases per case ...	5 0 0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4 14 0

The following are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Company, Limited's productions :—

Bazar Rates. Delivery charges extra.	Rs. a. p.	
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ...	5 4	0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins... ...	4 15	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	4 5	0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons	3 11	0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins	3 11	6
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3 1	6
Burmah Wax per pound, 1st quality	0 4	0
Burma Wax per pound 2nd quality	0 3	6
Burmah Candles per pound ...	0 4	0

SHARES.

During the week under report the Murat settlement has passed off very satisfactory though there were about 25 failures of brokers. The different threats, predicted before the settlement commenced, appear only to have been exaggerated and the market has suffered a big loss patiently in the failures of the Credit Bank and Mr. Jehangir Byramji. Bank of Bombay shares are in demand at Rs. 1,590; Bank of India shares at Rs. 63; Merchant Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 5, while Indian Specie Bank shares have kept unchanged at about Rs, 38; Eastern Bank shares are in demand at Rs. 75. In Mill shares, Central India have changed hands at Rs 1,867 1-2, Colaba Land at Rs. 1,360, Crescents at Rs. 111 1-4, Finlays Mill shares at Rs. 305; good lot of Bombay Cotton ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 100, and Indian Bleaching at Rs. 92 1-2, while Indore Malwa shares are in demand at Rs. 145 X. D.; Century Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 225 and Currimbhoy at Rs.215; Swan Mill shares have improved to Rs. 270; Bombay United are in demand at Rs. 490, Madhavji Dharamsee Mill shares at Rs. 1,215. During the week investors have taken advantage of these low rates and a good number of Davids, Fazalbhai and Standards have taken up from auction by investors for the immediate payment at Rs. 465, Rs. 462 1-2 and Rs. 1,125 respectively. Swadeshi mill shares and New Great Eastern and Kohinoors kept steady at Rs. 1,495, Rs. 215, Rs. 715, respectively. In Railway Company shares Tapti Valley changed hands at Rs. 560, and Sara Siraiganj have changed hands at Rs. 2 premium, and Gujrat Railway shares and Central Provinces Railway at Rs. 111 and Rs. 115 respectively. In miscellaneous companies, Bombay Burmah shares are in demand at Rs. 755; Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 150; Badcam Pile at Rs. 92, Marcks at Rs. 95, Port Canning at Rs. 805, while Treachers are in demand at Rs. 490; Tramway ordinary shares have jumped to Rs. 193 and preference shares are steady at Rs. 170; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 215 and preference shares have changed hands at Rs.262 1-2; Tata Iron ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 76 and defd. shares at Rs. 145 and preference shares at Rs. 169. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

GOLD STANDARD RESERVE.

The balance of the Gold Standard Reserve on the 31st Oct. 1913, in India and in England, amounted to £22,060,511 and was held in the following form :—

	£
Rupees in India equivalent to (at £1=Rs.15)	3,000,000
Gold in India	1,159,500
Gold set aside in the Bank of England	1,810,000
Cash placed by the Secretary of State for India in Council at short notice	1,142,180
British and Colonial Government Securities and Corporation of London Bonds held on 30th Sept. 1913 (Market price on 30th Sept.)	15,918,831
Total ...	23,060,511

GRIFFITHS' COMMEROIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening
Nov.-Dec....	7·03	7·07
Dec.-Jan. ..	7·01	7·05
Jan.-Feb. ..	7·03	7·07
Feb.-Mar. ..	7·01	7·05
Mar.-Apl ...	7·02	7·06
April-May...	7·04	7·07
May.-June..	7·03	7·07
June-July...	7·01	7·05
July-Aug ..	6·99	7·03

ARRIVALS BY THE MAIL.

RETURN OF INDIAN RESIDENTS.

Among the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Mantua" were — Lady Harris, Mr. Justice Fletcher, the Hon. A. G. Douglas Pennent, the Hon Mr. C.W. Chitty and Mrs. Chitty Major-General the Hon. J. H. G. Byng and the Hon. Mrs. Evelyn Byng Mr. C. V. Bosanquet., C. I. E, the Hon. Mr. Justice Beachcroft and Mrs. Beachcroft, the Hon. Mr. Justice H Holmwood, and Mrs. Holmwood, Sir Lawrence Jenkins and Lady Jenkins, Surgeon General Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., F. R. C. S., and Lady Lukis. Sir James Meston and Lady Meston, the Hon. Mr. B. C. Mitter, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mullick, Sir Dinshaw and Lady Petit and 3 children, the Hon Mr. S. P. Sinha, the Hon. Mr. Justice Stephen and Mrs. Stephen, Mr. Justice Caspers, Mr. A. E. Pugh, Lady Harris and the Hon. Geo. St. Vincent Harris, Major-General and Mrs. Wilkinson, Col. Dunolly, Mr. E. C. Agabeg of Calcutta, Mr. J. A. Sandbrook, Editor of the *Englishman*, Calcutta, the Hon. Mr. J. A. D. MacBain and Mrs. MacBain, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. N. N. Wadia, Mr. J. L. Symons, Colonel Tod, Mr. and Mrs K. D. Wadia, Mrs. Fellowes-Nicholson and Miss. Nicholson, Colonel and Mrs. Moore, Lieut.-Col. Kilkelly, I. M. S., and the Hon. Mr. Justice Woodroffe and Mrs. and Miss Woodroffe.

DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA.

HOW TO PREVENT AND CURE THEM.

Next to malaria, dysentery is the most fatal disease in many parts of India.

Wise, therefore, is he who safeguards himself against the diseases, for diarrhœa often degenerates into dysentery and seeks medical aid at the first suspicion of their onset.

The supreme preventive is to invigorate the system to withstand an attack. For this purpose, nothing compares with Sanatogen, of which the Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Irina and Vicar Apostolic of Eastern Burma writes: "Sanatogen has cured me of an obstinate dysentery from which I suffered for a long time, having found all drugs powerless against it—perhaps because I cannot stick to a milk diet. Sanatogen cured me even without milk."

Sanatogen rebuilds the strength and revitalises the bodily forces which have been brought to a low level by the incessant diarrhœa and loss of blood. It owes its remarkable properties to its unique composition, which has won for it the highest endorsements from over eighteen thousand doctors. By the advice of many practitioners, large numbers of Anglo-Indians use Sanatogen daily as a preventive against dysentery, and to keep themselves at the highest pitch of nervous and physical well-being.

Sanatogen can be obtained of all Chemists and Bazaars, in bottles of two sizes.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 13th November, 1913.

1214. The Class of Instruction in First Aid will not be held at Head Quarters on Monday, the 1st December and not on the 17th instant as previously notified.

1215 Machine Gun—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A R S Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 18th Instant, at 6-45 p.m.

1216. Bugle Practice.—There will be a bugle practice on Tuesday the 18th instant, at the Bombay Education Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

1217. Parade—There will be a parade for Officers at the Bombay Gymkhana at 7 30 a. m. on Tuesday the 18th instant for Sword Exercises by the Adjutant.

Dress—Mufti with Sam Browne Belts and Swords

1218 Parade—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible with the Garrison for inspection by the Commander in Chief on Friday the 21st instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Regl w Order Khaki Medals will be worn.

The Parade will be over by 9 a.m.

If There will be a practice parade as strong as possible on Wednesday the 19th Instant. Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's tatue at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order Khaki.

1219 Parade The usual parade held on Wednesday evening is cancelled.

1220. Issue of Arms—Members are requested to draw their arms and accoutrements early. The Armoury will be open for issue of arms from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and 10 a m to 1 p.m. on Saturdays, closed on Thursdays and Sundays.

1221 Parade—"G" Company will parade on Monday the 17th instant at 7-30 a.m at the Bombay Gymkhana.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY. REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th November, 1913.

280 Parade—Saturday 15th November 1913 Nos 1 and 2 Companies Gun Drill and Instruction in D S F at Colaba North Battery.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m.

Cyclists will proceed direct to Battery.

Dress—Khaki and Caps.

281 Musketry—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Corps on Sunday next the 16th instant for Class Firing; It is hoped that as many Members as possible will turn out and complete their class firing.

Spare Rifles will be issued on the Range.

1st Train leaves as under:—

Colaba at 5-55 a.m.

Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

Members may leave Bombay by any train, provided they arrive at Ghat Kopar by 12 noon

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Captain R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE. SQUADRON ORDERS.

Squadron Order by Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Procter, A.D.C., Commanding.

Bombay, 15th November, 1913.

1 Orderly N C Officer for the week,—Sergeant F C Annesley.

2 Riding School daily for Recruits and members of the Corps from 7-5 a.m.

Dress—Mufti.

3 Members who have not already drawn their arms and accoutrements from Head-Quarters are requested to do so without delay and obtain a receipt for same.

4 The Range at Santa Cruz is allotted to "B" Troop for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday afternoon at 2-55 p.m. on Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

5 The Squadron will take part in a rehearsal parade with the Troops in the Garrison on Wednesday morning next the 19th instant, at Victoria Queens Statue 7-30 a.m punctually.

Dress.—Drill Order Khaki, with arms.

The Sabsette detachment are specially requested to attend.

6 Mr Angus Orchist having joined is taken on the strength and posted to "B" Troop.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Acty. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists' stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London. Established over 35 years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CAUSE-LIST.—NOV. 15.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court No. 40.
After the Chamber work is over

To speak to the Minutes of Consent Order

496-13—Payne, Haji Abdulla Haji Mahomed vs Haji Sidick Haji Mahomed, Pestonji.

For Further Directions and Costs on Acting Assistant Commissioner's Report

882-08—Captain the Advocate-General of Bombay vs F A C Fardunji and others Unwalla.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal

Long Causes.

223-06—Payney and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay v. Moosa Haji Hassan & ors. Bhaishanker K & G for further hearing.

For hearing on exceptions to special Commission Report.

1113-12—Smetham K R Lote v. K G Khatwale, Kanga.

1282-12—Mirza Mahomed Nisim v. Fatmajan Mulji
Long Causes.

301-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Rozario Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

303-13—Patell and E Roque Estevao Pereira v. Roque Mathias D'Silva Patell and E Bhimji and Co

1016-12—Madhomji K and Co Jamnadas Withaldas v. Narotam Anandji Monsuklal, G H and Co

155-13—In Person Menasch Jacob Manaseth v. Abraham E G Abraham Ardeshir H D and Co

172-13—Mulla and E Abdulla bin Ahmed M v Damodardas Kallianji and Co Dastur and Co-

178-13—Motichand Lalbai vs Baboola Laloobai Edgelow.

184-13—Jamsetjee Virbhandas Ratanchand vs The Presidency Mills Co Ld Payne.

187-13—Dastur and Co Ratanlal Chonilal Panalal vs The Municipal Commissioner for City of Bombay Crawford.

203-13—Shums A Tyebji A M Dubhasi vs Laxmibai alias Tanu widow Nadirsha.

217-13—Dubash A E Giannacopulo vs Messrs RalliBros Littleand Co

221-13—Payne Hafizabai widow vs Ranchordas Dharsi Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod)

After the Appellate Side Court Work is over.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

699-13—Pestomji P R and Co, since Edite Hamingway Wilmost Harrison Little and Co.

306-13—Dubash and Co., Sunilal Vadichand v Poonamchand Devaji and ors. Judah and S.

73-13—Dikshit and P Gordhandas Jamnadas Veragiwalla and anr. Motilal Lallubhai Marphatia Jamsetji R and D G.

279-13—Jehangir M and S. Dhunji Bhamser Dhru and ors. v. Rajaballi Karimbux and ors. Smetham and Co.

S. C. Ct. 113/4660-13—Motichand and D Khimji Dhirao Krishnarao Sitaram Dumeta Raghavaya N and Co., Forpost ponement.

263-13—Purmanand and Co., Jehangir Hormusji Marker Burjorji Cawasji Contractor and anr, Ardesir H D and Co., Motichand and D.

319-13—Patell and Ez, Gulam Hussein Abdually Pitalwalla and anr. Abdul Kayam Abdul Husein Pitalwalla Man. J H and Co

157-13—Patell and Ez. Mighji Vallabhdas Maharaj Shri Gopal Lalji and ors. Edgelow G W and Co., D J Mantri.

1209-12—Muiji K and Th, Poonamchand Jipaji and Co., a firm v. Salimabai and ors. D J Mantri Jamsetji R and D Mehta and D.

398-11—Jehangir M and S Ramdas Goolraj and ors. Soonderji Arjoon a firm Madhowji K & C.

17-13—Patell and Ez. Mehji Vallabhdas v. Laxuman and ors. Shamrao M and H G H Dalal.

170-12—Bick. M R and Co., Ramratton Ramkissondas and ors. Bishandyal Cooverlai Agarawalla Lyabji D and Co.

49-13—Shamrao M and H Mistri Laxuman v. Jhaverchand Naranji and ors. Mehta and D.

454-12—Dastur and Co., Noor Mahomed Sachidina v. Abdool Rasool Shalu and ors. Payne and Co.

489-12—Payne and Co. A M Jeewanji and Co., a firm v. The Bombay and Gurajaz Steam Navigation Co., of India Ld., Bicknell M R and Co

170-13—Judah and S Shivji Lingoo Jaya and anr v. Ramchandra Keshav Pujari Mulla and M.

87-12—Patell and Ez Meghi Vallabhdas v. Khimji Manoklal and T. Hemnaungway vs. Wilmst HarrisonLittle and Co.

O S 157-12—Judah and S Jeh G Sunhabai widow and ors. v. Salomon David Pezarkar and ors. Sh M and H Pattel and Co.

736-13 Patell and Ez. R D Sethna vs, Waman Balaji Jihangir G and B

971-12—Nadirsha and Dadabhai Framji v. Oliaji Jamsetji Framji Kharas and ors. Post R K and Co. Bhimji and Co, Jeh M and S.

147-13—Madhowji, Devji Kanji vs Morarji Chaturbhuj, Patell.

904-13—Jamsetji A Abdulally Bros vs Mahomedally Rajabally and Co Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

After the Appellate Side Court Work is Over.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

142-09—Bhaishanker K & G Raja Bahdur Motilal Shivlal v. Bomonji Rustomji & ors. Mulla and M.

108-13—Nadirsha, Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs J R Joshi, Captain.

748-12—Hirlal Jamnadas Deokaran v. Mulji Jethaji and Co Pestonji.

562-12—Payne, S R Bomanjee vs Johar. mal Mulchand, Madhowji.

810-11—Shroff Nandibai vs Vasanji Haridas Mansukhlal.

150-12—Sabins and G. Krishnabai Mahadev Mohite and ors. vs. Ganpat Mahadev Meshite T. and ors. Shamrao M. and H.

77-13—Daph F. and D. Venubai Widow and ors. vs. Narayen Ganpatrao and ors. Tyabji D and Co.

261-12—Sabnis and G. Goomausing Chairsing vs. Pritbraj Jethamal a firm. Sroff D. and D.

967-12.—Mulji and Th, The Advocate Genl of Bombay vs Bai Nani widow, Tyabji D and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Jevabai Vadilal and others vs The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and E

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co, Jivabai Vadilal and others, The New Price Goods Bazar Co Ld, Payne and Co.

658-11—Dapthary F and W R D Sethna and others vs Nemraj Malsey and another, Ardesher H D and Co

355-11—Payne and Co, The Advocate General of Bombay vs Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Shroff D and D

312-13—Motichand and D, Nemchand Nathobhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam, Ardeshir H D and Co, Patell and E

441-09—Little and C, Mahiradas Gopaldas vs Jeheram Gird andas, Jamshed R and D.

891-12—Mulla and M, Abdul Aziz Vali Muhomed vs Khatizabhai, Tyabji D and Co.

436-13—Wadia G and Co, Purka Dolla and Co vs Gulam Husein Abdullali and others, Patel Ezika.

498-13—Dossit and P Mangaldas Ranchordas and others vs Manek Ghellabhai, Maneklal and Tyabji.

390 13—Little and Co, Messrs Weld and Co vs Girdharilal Narayendas Tyabji and Co.

1223-12—D G Mantri Moreshwar Narayen vs Gajanan Narayen Little and Co.

POLICE COURTS.

ARRESTED ON A WARRANT.

A German watch-maker, named Louis Charles Ratuhoff, was on Thursday arrested by Sergeant Longman at Messrs. Marcks and Co., Ld., on a charge of cheating Mr. J. A. Connolly in respect of a gold watch.

The accused was yesterday placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate.

As he was arrested on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, the accused was asked to furnish bail of Rs. 1,000. but as he failed to do so, his Worship ordered him to be sent to Calcutta through the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

HOUSE-BREAKING BY NIGHT.

In the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karnick charged Wali Ahmed, a Mahomedan, with house-breaking and theft of Rs. 785 in cash and some clothes of the value of Rs. 230 belonging to Munshi Mahomed Alikhan.

It was stated that the complainant who resides in Bapoo Khote-street locked up his room on October 30 last, and went to his shop in Duncan-road. When he returned home one day night he found the lock, which was attached to the door, broken and also found that some clothes and money had disappeared from two trunks. He accordingly lodged a complaint with the police, and next day he informed the police that he had found some of his clothes at a second-hand clothes shop in Null Bazaar. The police subsequently enquired and arrested the accused, and found on him the stolen property with the exception of the cash.

As the accused had four previous convictions, his Worship sentenced him to on year's rigorous imprisonment.

PUNISHMENT OF GIRLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETT."

SIR,—In view of the tardily awakened interest in certain defects of the administration of our criminal law, a case which occurred in one of the Presidency Magistrate's Court, yesterday, calls for at least a little attention. A young girl, said to be 16 years of age, but having the appearance of being much younger, was put up by the police on two charges of theft, and on her being convicted of the first, it was found that she had already been convicted and imprisoned on nine previous occasions. She was accordingly sentenced to two further terms of rigorous imprisonment.

It is surely difficult to conceive a more powerful confirmation than this case of the opinion now almost unanimously held by the more advanced criminologists of England and America that punishment by the State as a deterrent from crime has proved not only a failure, but worse than a failure, and one can hardly refrain from asking if it is not possible for the combined wisdom of the enlarged Council to devise some better scheme for the prevention of crime and reformation of lawbreakers, than that which makes habitual criminals and confirmed gaol birds of children of tender years. Are there too no philanthropic ladies or gentlemen of any community in this city who will stand between the law and its cruelties and found some institution to save little girls from such a terrible experience as early imprisonment and its bad associations at such an impressionable age?

Again, the magistrates are not to blame. The law gives them no option. Boys can be, and are, flogged in such cases, but girls they can only fine or imprison. That the discharge of their duties in this regard is personally distasteful, is shown, I think in this very case. With this child was arraigned another little girl, said to be eleven years old, who though found equally guilty, had not yet been in gaol. In her case the magistrate, with what was a manifest apology to the police and others present, and an evident consciousness that he was evading the law, confined himself to warning and discharging, and handing her over to her father with an admonition to take care of her.—Yours, etc.,

H. A. H. PAYNE.

THE "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—The correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," correcting the "Daily Chronicle," of the 11th instant, says: There is no question of cession of territory but merely the legalisation of the *status quo* as viewed by Britain; thus Koweit will remain under the Sheik, its treaties with Britain being recognized.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Mr. Henry Buswill Wetherill, M.A., (Oxon) to be a headmaster in the Indian Education Service in the United Provinces.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

It is reported that the next Regiment for Ceylon to replace the 4th Rajputs will be the 6th Jat Light Infantry presently stationed at Secunderabad.

The other night, says the "Statesman," one of a party of eight up-country pilgrims was run over and killed by an engine while shunting at the Deoghar railway station.

Colonel MacArthur, R. E., retired residing at Atherstone, Coonoor, slipped on a wet step a few evenings ago, and fell and broke his hip. He is doing well.—(*By telegram.*)

It is stated that M. Pegoud, the aviator, will make a tour round the world, and will first visit Budapest and Vienna. He will afterwards visit the chief cities of Spain, will then come to India and go on to Australia.

The *Sind Gazette's* special correspondent has interviewed Mahomedan leaders on Moslem League affairs. They are unanimous in deploring the loss of a great leader in Mr. Ameer Ali and urge that every possible step be taken to regain him.

Keen "Shikaris" of whom there are a large number in Calcutta will be glad, says the "Englishman," to learn that there is a man-eating tiger in the Nayagarh Feudatory States on whose head lies a reward. This is a chance which only comes once in a way and will be taken to advantage if blest.

A question of much interest has just arisen with regard to the marriage of Indians in Fiji. It appears that the Indian Marriage Ordinance in that Colony provides for a civil marriage, but not for a religious ceremony. The civil procedure includes the declaration of banns in open court for three weeks, and the issue of a certificate of marriage by the Agent-General of Immigration.

To the number already in Calcutta will soon be added another distinguished mathematician in the person of Dr. William Henry Young, who has accepted the post of Hardinge Professor at the Calcutta university. He has arrived in India and is at present in Simla, whence he will come to this city to lecture during the ensuing cold weather.

The Kartaki Purnema fair, which is annually held on the sacred hills of Shetrunza at Palitana, terminated on Thursday evening, when the pilgrims gathered together there numbered about 8,000. These had come from different parts of Guzrat and Marwar. An extra train services has been put on to clear the passengers.

A reader of the "Gentlewoman," the wife of an Army officer in India, had an Indian cook who was very proud of the little English he had learnt, and took every opportunity he could find of displaying his knowledge to his mistress. On one occasion when she asked him the weight of a joint, he replied: "Madam, de leg of lamb do weigh halfpast four." The correct weight was found to be 4 1-2lb.

A text-book of Medical Entomology has just been published by the Christian Literary Society for India. It is by Captain W. S. Patton, I.M.S., Assistant Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, Madras, lately on special duty for the investigation of Kala Azar in Madras and of Oriental Sore in Cambay, and Captain F. W. Cragg, I.M.S., Central Research Institute, Kasauli, lately Assistant to the Director, King Institute of Preventive Medicine.

Regarding the prize-money for captures in the Persian Gulf recently distributed to the officers and crew of the "Fox," "Philomel," "Perseus" and "Lapwing," a contemporary says that the officers and crew of the "Philomel" have the largest total to draw—about £570. Their three captures included the most valuable and also the least valuable of the nine captures in respect of which awards are made—£531 and £3 10s. respectively. The "Lapwing" earned £185 for its one capture. The largest personal share for any single capture goes to the Commanding Officer of the "Philomel"—£284; the lowest individual award is 5d. to the men in the tenth class in the "Philomel."

WARRANTS 20 YEARS OLD.

At Chester James Moran, an Irish labourer, surrendered to a warrant issued 23 years ago. Mr. Laybourne, Chief Constable, said that in 1890 a warrant was issued against Moran on a charge of drunkenness and assaulting the police. Since then the policeman and both justices who had signed the warrant had died. In 1892 another warrant was issued for breach of the peace, and in that case also the officer was dead. The charges were accordingly withdrawn and Moran was liberated.

THE TOBACCO CROP IN SUFFOLK.

A crop of 25 acres of tobacco at Icklingham, Mildenhall, has just been harvested by Mr. J. C. Wallis, of Peterborough, the Virginian expert. This is the largest crop yet grown in East Anglia. Growth was retarded by the cold north-east winds and very dry weather at the time of planting, but after the rain on August 10 the crop grew rapidly. Leaves which on that date measured only 8in. by 4 in. were a month later 30in. by 18in. to 20in. wide, and a barn 300ft. long 32ft. wide, and 34ft. in height was too small to hold the crop. Another temporary barn 60ft. long has had to be built to store it.

TWO LOADSTONES INSTEAD OF ONE

THE SECRET of PERSONAL MAGNETISM, ITS MARVELS AND MYSTERIOUS FORCE, WHICH GIVES WONDERFUL MENTAL AND PHYSICAL STRENGTH, LUCK, SUCCESS & POWER, ALL REVEALED AT LAST.

Would you like to become Magnetic so you can control the thoughts and acts of others? Learn the Mysterious Power of Magnetism, its secrets and Mysterious Power Fascinate Men Women, Make you Master of every Situation. Do you wish to know the Hidden secrets of Magnetism? Learn how to Overcome all Unhappiness, and develope a wonderful magnetic will-power that makes success sure.

OUR Book: THE "LOADSTONE MOTHER OF MAGNETISM" FREE. it contains wonderful sayings of the greatest scientists, philosophers, scholars, and writers of the ancient and modern times. It is a scientific treatise on the LOADSTONE, based upon years of study and experience of this WONDERFUL MAGNET WHICH LEARNED MEN CLAIM, CONTROLS THE DESTINY OF MAN.

We have just issued 9,000 copies of a new illustrated book entitled, "THE LOADSTONE MOTHER of MAGNETISM." We propose to give these 9,000 copies away absolutely FREE to interested persons in order to show the startling possibilities of this great magnetic store. We want you to have a copy FREE! WRITE TO-DAY.

Postage to U.S.A, 2½ As. or letters wont reach.

ADDRESS, MAGNETIC MINERAL Co
2093, Lexington Ave, New York, N.Y., U.S.A

A STARTLING OFFER

WHICH WILL BE FAITHFULLY CARRIED OUT.

Countries of the World Puzzle

GENUINE OFFER OF SOLID GOLD WATCHES.

FREE. Try To-day.

To any Lady correctly naming the two countries illustrated and carrying out conditions below, we guarantee to present her a Fine Gold Watch, Solid Gold Guaranteed 20 Years, Perfect Timekeeper, Handsome Case, Latest Pattern, Richly Engraved, Open Face or Hunting, Stem Wind and Set, Fitted with Genuine Jewels, Reliable Movement, Accurate Timekeeper, Handsome Dial, Fancy Hands, Fine Appearance, Elegant Finish, Perfect Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A limited number of extra Watches will be given away. The winner is required to do us a favour by showing our watches to her friends. Send your solution, carefully examined, with stamped addressed envelope for reply, to

THE GOLDEN WATCH CO.,
Dept. 1, Lothian House, NEW CROSS, S.E.

"ERECTRUSS"

This world renowned latest scientific invention, embodying

**DR. BIER'S PRINCIPLE

IMPORTANT
TO
PROPERTY OWNERS

FREE FIRE INSURANCE

EVERY SIXTH YEAR IF NO CLAIM DURING PRECEDING FIVE YEARS.
FOR FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO—
THE MANAGER FOR INDIA.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE CORPN., Ltd.,
12–14 CHURCHGATE STREET (P. O. Box 112), BOMBAY.

OTHER CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED—
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS MOTOR CAR BURGLARY
FIDELITY GUARANTEE PLATE GLASS CYCLE & LIFT INSURANCES.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

INSURANCE.

FIRE TRANSIT.
MARINE.
ACCIDENT & SICKNESS.
LIFE.
PLATE GLASS BURGLARY.
FIDELITY GUARANTEE.
CYCLES MOTOR-CYCLES.
MOTOR CARS.

FOR PROSPECTUSES & RATES
APPLY TO:—

E. F. HALLIWELL,
GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT.
OFFICE 3, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Phone 2352. Telegraphic Address "BALTIC" Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER
RS. 4,25,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS
PROMPT PAYMENT
OF CLAIMS
ECONOMICAL
MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
Head Office, BOMBAY.
Last Year's Business, Rs. 83,00,000
The Low Premiums and Liberal Conditions of the
EMPIRE OF INDIA
offer exceptional advantages to intending Assurers.
Prospectus, proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE
STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
FUNDS.....£ 13,300,000
Apply for Prospectus to
THE SECRETARY,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES
INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE,
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE
COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY.

The total inclusive cost for upkeep and running expenses including cleaning, Petrol, Lubricating, Renewal of Tyres, and all other charges, taken for a period of three years running in this country, averaged
ONLY Rs. 55 FOR EACH
500 MILES.
THE FORD MOTOR CARS
have done and are still doing this. Compare these figures with the running cost of any other make of car and see what a saving is effected by running a FORD MOTOR CAR.
Write us for Catalogue and detailed Specifications.

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE CO.,
35, Medows Street, Bombay. 10, Alipur Road, Delhi.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12 2	do.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0 2	do.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 5 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 11 0	per 8 Imp gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Goorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.
Order books supplied gratis on application

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BROADWOOD PIANOS.
"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo."
Beethoven.
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
"are the sweetest toned pianos in the world".—Dr. Oscar Paul in his "History of the Pianoforte."
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Note the name please SCHIEDMAYER J. & P. "It gives me the greatest pleasure to play on it".—
Sir Edward Elgar, Mus. Doc.
LIPP PIANOS.
"The best upright piano in the world".—T. Haigh, Mus. B.
STEINWEG-NACHF PIANOS.
"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg-Nachf has afforded me the greatest pleasure".—
Joh. Brahms.
POINTS IN FAVOUR OF OUR PIANOFORTES.
Superb Tone.
Delicate Touch.
Splendid Construction.
Cash or Deferred Payments.
Catalogue of pianos on application to
MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

We cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in their proper position if received after 7 p.m.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Saturday, 15th November, 1913.

THE POLICE AND THEIR PROBLEMS.

A number of interesting and important considerations are raised in the annual report of the Inspector-General of Police in the Bombay Presidency, extracts from which appeared in our issue of yesterday. The notion that life is idyllic in the rural districts of India is speedily dispelled by an examination of the annals of crime. It is beyond question indeed that certain politicians at Home, who on the strength of a bowing acquaintance with this country are ever ready to dogmatise on Indian affairs, would find profitable employment in studying the Police reports of the various Provinces. The problems which British administration is called upon to solve in India bristle with difficulties. The Indian police are by no means immaculate and they have to deal with a population which is not so unsophisticated as the uninitiated imagine. Still, tangible evidence is forthcoming to show that a steady improvement has manifested itself in recent years in the efficiency and "moral" of the force and this tendency is all the more creditable, considering how frequently the police are exposed to calumny and abuse. In Bengal, onslaughts on the force, especially when it is engaged in investigating political crime, are of common occurrence, and in the Bombay report the Inspector-General makes a pointed reference to the results that have followed similar tactics here. Another difficulty with which the police authorities in India have to grapple is the practice of bringing false and malicious charges which has become so prevalent under the judicial system we have introduced. The Inspector-General reports that 1,715 cases of this kind occurred in 1912, as against 1,478 in the previous year. The number of convictions obtained against the authors of false charges was disappointingly small, and the Commissioner of the Central Division affirms that some magistrates, when they do convict for a maliciously false complaint, fail to pass deterrent sentences. The District Magistrate of Poona, moreover, points out that subordinate magistrates are generally slow to appreciate the serious and far-reaching consequences of the excessive prevalence of the custom of making false complaints. This testimony is supplemented by the District Magistrate of Dharwar, who remarks that "the taluka magistracy generally is lamentably weak in dealing with this class of case and requires to be constantly reminded of its duty and its powers. . ." Considering the reprehensible nature of the crime of seeking to prostitute the courts of justice for the purposes of private vengeance, it is deplorable that there should be any disposition to be lenient with the offenders, and the attention which has been directed to the matter ought tend to bring about an improvement. The number of "true" murders reported in the year was 359, as compared with 321 in 1911. For this sinister increase Sind is mainly responsible, the number of murders committed there being 114 in 1911 and 154 last year. The Inspector-General comments on the callousness which the people in some parts of the country regard the taking of human life. "There would appear," he says, "as one District Superintendent of Police reports, to be less repugnance to doing an individual to death than there is to killing a cow or monkey." It is to be hoped that the spread of enlightenment will remove these black stains from the areas involved. We have already referred to the tendency of certain magistrates to deal leniently with persons convicted of bringing false and malicious charges in the Courts. Another criticism levelled against subordinate judicial officers is that they are apt to be overborne by a pretentious display of legal authority on the part of advocates appearing before them. The District Magistrate of Kolaba gives a description of what too often occurs, which would be amusing if the question involved were not the efficient dispensing of justice. "Magistrates," he writes, "tend to let off many a guilty man through awe at the array of case precedents which counsel pile up before them. There is scarcely an unsound plea for which apparent support cannot be excavated out of some published ruling or other. Annotated editions of statutes and volumes of rulings and digests often have a most pernicious effect on inexperienced magistrates in shaking their belief in anything positive, with the result that they hardly ever dare pass an order other than discharge. If they would stick to the text of their Acts and interpret them by commonsense they would often do better both in law and equity." It does occur in India that even High Court Judges display weakness when confronted with a dazzling forensic display, but there is no valid excuse for any judicial officer who allows himself to be overborne by the vehemence or the legal pretensions of an advocate. In the course of his remarks on the efficiency of the police, the Inspector-General lays stress on the difficulty experienced in recruiting, owing to the increase in the wages of labour and the enhancement of the cost of living. The removal of these difficulties will necessitate expenditure, and certainly there should be no loss of time in providing the men with decent and sanitary accommodation. "The suffering among the police and the loss to the Government and the public of police power due to preventible sickness," writes the Inspector-General, "is undoubtedly very considerable, and would be much less if everywhere the men had good lines, according to the latest standard designs." This is a matter that should engage the practical attention of the authorities forthwith.

THE MILK SUPPLY.

The question of the supply of pure milk, that most valuable and important of all foods, continues to occupy the attention, not only of the Bombay Government, but of all authorities. As regards the supply for large towns, generally speaking the five main considerations are (1) the want of proper accommodation in or near large towns; (2) the poverty of many of the breeds of cattle as milkers; (3) the absence of grazing ground for dry cattle; (4) the scarcity and high cost of fodder; (5) the small capital of the greater number of gowlies and the absence of any form of co operation among them. The last consideration is not the least important and in connection with it there are some noteworthy suggestions contained in a pamphlet, issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture of the United Provinces. Many gowlies, it appears, have to borrow in order to purchase their cattle and are bound by the terms of their loans to sell milk at prices much below market rates. With more co-operation it is considered that these disadvantages could be done away with and their credit increased. This is a remedy which dealers should be encouraged to adopt, and it is here that co-operative societies could do useful work. The pamphlet also refers to the cost of transport which, in some places, eats up a large slice of profit, although it need not do so in Bombay; and it is suggested, and there is much to commend the idea, that the authorities should assist by arranging transport at easy rates. It is vitally necessary that milk should be pure and as reasonable as possible in price. Towards the accomplishment of the latter, the Bombay Government, with a view to encouraging the adoption of more sanitary conditions, have decided that approved schemes for the provision by municipalities of hygienic cowsheds and dairy buildings, to be let to dairymen at low rental, and for the supply of proper milk vessels at a moderate charge shall be entitled in future to support from the provision made annually for grants-in-aid to local bodies for the improvement of urban sanitation. This is a forward step, and the municipalities should take every advantage of the facilities now offered for improving the milk supply.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER, Member for Education, has arrived at Delhi for the winter season.

THE exact date of the arrival of Messrs. Lutyens and Baker, the Architects of Imperial Delhi, is not known, but presumably they will reach India within the next three or four weeks.

THE Governor in Council is pleased to nominate Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., to be one of the members of the Committee appointed to consider the question of the development of the Town and Island of Bombay.

Notes of the Day.

In an article on the Indian Currency Commission in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Moreton Frewen writes: "A crore of rupees is not in these days a large fortune to retire on, even at forty." This statement at once stamps Mr. Frewen as a profound authority on the incomes of Europeans in India.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Times* in mail week:—

MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.—Educated gentleman residing in India desires APPOINTMENT as M.P. Will hold any political opinions. Knowledge of India useful to I. L. P. Keen Shikari.—Apply Printers, P. 761, "The Times" Office, E. C.

The aim of the skit is obvious, though some of its details are obscure.

Not for the first time the rumour is being circulated that the Prince of Wales is to be betrothed to the Tsar's second daughter, the Grand Duchess Tatiana, during a visit which he is to pay to the Emperor of Russia next Easter. If there is any foundation for the report this would make the second alliance between the British reigning family and the Russian Imperial House, the other being that of the late Duke of Edinburgh, the King's uncle, and the Grand Duchess Marie, an aunt of the Tsar. The Grand Duchess Tatiana was sixteen last June.

The report to hand by mail, which will be found elsewhere, of the narrow escape of the liner "Teutonic" from collision with a huge iceberg is a thrilling story. The great vessel was proceeding warily owing to the fog, when suddenly the order was hurled out "Hard-a-port! Full speed astern!" and she just missed the fate of the "Titanic" by a few yards. The caution of the captain is very commendable, and the encounter serves to emphasise the need for the strictest regulations in such dangerous circumstances.

Bombay sportsmen will be interested to hear of the retirement of Frank Wootton, the celebrated jockey, as they will remember his wins two seasons ago at Mahaluxmi. These were followed by equally successful riding at Calcutta. Wootton has had a phenomenal career, and though he is retiring at an early age, even for a jockey, his name will remain in the history of the turf. As a young trainer he will not only have his own experience to back him, but the advice of his father, who is one of the cleverest trainers in England.

Mr. Bonar Law might be better engaged than in delivering inflammatory speeches, which must tend to render a satisfactory solution of the Ulster question more difficult. It is too often forgotten that, so far from being solidly hostile to the establishment of an Irish Parliament, Ulster sends a majority of Home Rulers to the House of Commons. This fact renders all the more reprehensible the action of politicians who are preaching the doctrine that any section of the population which objects to the law is justified in taking up arms to resist it. Such a theory is a very dangerous one at the present stage of the Labour movement.

A striking example of the way in which present-day advocates of the healthy life are removing the most formidable barriers reaches us from Paris. A French newspaper states that an antiseptic holy water stoup has been placed in the church at Notre-Dame-de-Marmande. Instead of lying in a shell, into which worshippers dip their fingers before crossing themselves, the consecrated water is delivered automatically, a few drops at a time. If this step is found to be desirable in a modern European city, it must be equally so in the cities of the East. In Bombay there are a great number of Roman Catholic worshippers, many of whom are in poor circumstances and are obliged to live in unsanitary surroundings, and if such an arrangement as that described were acceptable to them it might well be adapted.

For two seasons the Bombay Presidency has suffered in part from famine. Last year it was Ahmednagar which bore the misfortune, but this year even that district has done well. The kharif crops have been fair to good in all talukas, and the rabi crops, although somewhat withered in a few places, are for the most part good also. Thus, when we have had so excellent a monsoon, we can look with sympathy towards the United Provinces, which seems to have been dealt with very hardly by the fickle rainfall. Fortunately agriculturists were prepared for drought by the abnormal weather of May and stocks were held up. As the Director of Agriculture points out, the one compensatory factor for the failure of the rains was that it was preceded by two excellent seasons, while there has been a steady improvement in irrigation facilities. The shortage of fodder is being met by hay from Government forests, and, as being more suitable to present conditions, barley is being sown in preference to wheat.

ENGLISH POLITICAL & SOCIAL LETTER.

ULSTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 31.

At the moment of writing everything points to a peaceful settlement of the Ulster difficulty or at any rate to a serious attempt on both sides to arrive at a *modus vivendi*. The statement that in response to a wish in exalted quarters there has already been an exchange of memoranda between the Cabinet and the leaders of the Opposition has been denied, but it is true, and it is understood that if Mr. Bonar Law insists upon definite proposals being made by the Government rather than such should come from his side in the first instance Mr. Asquith will not stand upon ceremony. Probably, however, not very much progress will be made with the negotiations until after the "General Election in miniature" is over. If the Liberals should do well in these contests, we shall not hear much more about the necessity for making an appeal to the country. For some reason or other the cry for an immediate General Election died down a fortnight ago, but it has been revived, and in some quarters is being strongly urged. The well-informed *Westminster Gazette* says that in certain circumstances the Government would not shrink from a General Election. But I suppose it would require for one thing an assurance from Sir Edward Carson, that he and his friends would accept the result if the election went in favour of the Government. At present there has been no such assurance.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.

I cannot, of course, say positively what view the Royal Commission may take of the evidence given by Mr. Webb, but putting two and two together I shall be surprised if it proves to be more favourable than that of most of those who took part in the rather meagre discussion on his paper "Money Power for India." But the fact that he is in a minority will not deter Mr. Webb from carrying on his campaign and certainly his energy and pertinacity, whatever else may be said about him, are worthy of all praise. One of the most interesting of the speeches at the meeting on Monday, was that made by Mr Sundaram Iyer. He complained that the discussion had been purely about the conflicting interests of the English and Anglo-Indian banker, while the real issues were overlooked. A critical study of Indian finance covering a period of sixty years would, he submitted, show that war, famine, plague, exchange trouble and costliness of administration had led to little or no surplus balance. When accident favoured a growth of surplus, the debt of the country ought to be reduced or the money be spent on productive public works. No one, he maintained, had yet produced a workable scheme by which gold could be retained in the country without inflation and rise of prices. Gold could never take the place of paper nor could it compete with silver, as silver is wanted by the people. India's economic and industrial development being due to British capital and not to the Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, such criticism as that levelled by Mr. Webb at London capitalists was calculated to be extremely injurious to the best interests of the country. Mr. Moreton Frewen, the Rip van Winkle of Bimetallism, denounced silver demonetization and token rupees as the invention of the evil one, nor was he much more complimentary to Mr. Webb's scheme of greenbacks. Mr. Reginald Murray severely criticised the paper and strongly opposed the idea of a State Bank for India, as I believe Sir Felix Schuster will do when he appears before the Chamberlain Commission next week.

THE CLEAN GOVERNMENT LEAGUE.

One indirect effect of the Marconi affair has been the formation of the "National League for Clean Government," the aims of which are described as (1) to reform the party system of Government, (2) to secure and maintain the freedom of Parliament, (3) to provide the electors with an opportunity to select their Parliamentary candidates without the control of the caucus, (4) to demand purity of Government and to expose and punish political corruption, (5) to prevent the sale of honours, and (6) to secure adequate Parliamentary control over the national expenditure. The League held its inaugural meeting on Wednesday at Essex Hall, among the speakers being Sir George Askwith, who is not in the habit of calling a spade a mere spade. To begin with, he asserted that bribery is part of our Parliamentary system and of our public life. Referring to the market for honours, he said that the recognised prices are £5,000 for a knighthood, £25,000 for a baronetcy, £60,000 for a peerage. The figure he gives for a peerage must be an old one. I can hardly conceive of anyone willing to give £60,000 since the Parliament Act came into force unless he deludes himself by thinking that there is a prospect of that statute being repealed when the Unionists return to power. I observe that Sir George did not make any complaint about the way in which the various orders are disposed of and it was probably modesty that prevented his saying that they are only given to those who deserve them; for he is a Knight Commander of one of the most appreciated and coveted of these orders—the Bath. It would seem that a Clean Government League is wanted in Hungary where, but for the fall of the Lukac's Government, Budapest, in exchange for a contribution to the party funds of £62,500 in English money, would, in 1914, have been in possession of an up-to-date gambling establishment enjoying a State concession. This statement was made in the Hungarian Chamber a few days ago by Dr. de Lukac's successor, Count Tisza.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE BLIGHT OF SNOBBISHNESS.

The occasion of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in Westminster Chapel was a meeting in support of the Baptist Union Sustentation Fund. In the course of his remarks he had something to say about snobbishness, on which he ought to be an authority; for that failing is, to say the least, as widely prevalent among politicians as among any class. Snobbishness, he told his audience, is a blight which sours and poisons all social life in this country. As he sees it, it runs through the whole life of the country—chapel life of course excepted. We have, he went on to say, to cleanse it out of the blood to make really a great virile manly race. There is no greater sanatorium to cure snobbery than the little brick chapel. There is no magnificent building. There are no carriages. It requires great courage to say "I go to that miserable little place there." That all depends. In certain Welsh towns and villages for example it might require still greater courage to say, "I go to that miserable little place there," meaning not the Nonconformist conventicle but the parish church, for everywhere in the Principality the chapels are larger than the churches though from what I have seen of them in North Wales neither can as a rule claim to rival the Taj Mahal in architectural beauty.

HEREDITARY GOVERNORS-GENERAL.

In connection with the well received suggestion that the popular young Prince, whose marriage the other day aroused so much interest, should succeed his father as Viceroy of Canada, the interesting proposal is made that the Dukes of Connaught should become hereditary Governors-General of Canada. The idea is that each Dominion should be presided over by a separate branch of the British Royal Family, but so far the matter does not seem to have been discussed in any part of the Empire except Canada. Of course the selection of a prince of the blood royal to be Viceroy of India has been mooted frequently but I do not think any one has urged that the position should be a hereditary one. So far as Canada is concerned the Montreal *Daily Telegraph*, of which an ex-Minister, Mr. W. S. Fielding, is about to become Editor, mentions a difficulty which should have thought might be regarded as almost insuperable. I allude to the desire of many Canadians to have a larger voice in the choice of their Governor-General, a desire which I believe has largely increased in recent years in sympathy with similar tendencies elsewhere, Australia to wit. At the Antipodes indeed there is a school of politicians and not entirely a negligible one who look forward to the time when only a native of Australia will be eligible. Some in Canada, who do not at present ask for this, favour the notion of making the office a hereditary one, because it would be better for the Dominion to have a Governor-General born and bred in Canada than a stranger changed once in five years. Socially the advantages, it is claimed, would be innumerable, while politically "it would tend to promote loyalty and to cement the bonds of Empire in a measure that perhaps no other single proposition could do." Whether the colonies under hereditary Viceroys would be as democratic, I had almost written as aggressively democratic, as they now are, is another question. I do not think they would, but as they increase in prosperity and begin to indulge in the luxury of a leisured class—a class for which in the present circumstances, as they constantly tell us, they have no use—their views about equality may undergo modification.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

When Miss Florence Fenwick Miller, the well-known feminist, married the late Mr. Frederick A. Ford, she with her husband's approval retained her maiden name. She was and is Mrs. Fenwick Miller. Her action it was alleged invalidated her subsequent election as a member of the old London School Board but the courts decided in her favour and she retained her seat. Judging from the following intimation in the *Press*, Mrs. Fenwick Miller has at least one partial imitator in this country:—

Zangwill.—On the 29th Oct., at Far End, East Preston, Sussex to Edith Ayrton and Israel Zangwill—a son.

Mr. Zangwill's wife before she married was Miss Edith Ayrton, daughter of Professor W. E. Ayrton and Mrs. Hertha Ayrton who is the only woman member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers and would be an F.R.S. but for sex disabilities. She was actually nominated for that distinguished position but counsel advised that the appointment would be *ultra vires*.

OLLA PODRIDA.

The admirers of Sir John Simon, the new Attorney-General, are fond of saying that he has the most brilliant brain of any man in the country if not in the whole world. And yet he can be platitudinous as for instance he was at the Oddfellows Feast on Wednesday, when he told the assembled company as if he had made a great discovery that we English are not a very logical race. We are not only not very logical but we are not logical at all; and therein according to some people is to be found one of the sources of our strength.

In a recent issue of the "Times" appeared the following:

Riding in the Row.—Antipodean visiting England for first time is doubtful whether riding in Rotten Row is still a necessary part of the social round. Will some readers of "The Times" inform him privately whether it is still "de rigueur."—P. 803. The Times Office, E. C.

Was riding in the Row ever *de rigueur*? Perhaps it might have been so considered in those far off days of the eighties when the Row was regularly packed in the early evening with equestrians, from the then Prince of Wales downwards, wearing the indispensable tall silk hat and frock coat. At that time no 'self-respecting man about town would have ventured to appear in public wearing a lounge suit and bowler hat before Goodwood week. The present go-as-you-please style of dress dates from the introduction of motoring.

As your readers have already heard India is to be visited this cold weather by Mr. Lionel Abrahams, C. B., the Assistant Under-Secretary of State. He embarks at Marseilles on the 28th proximo, and on arrival in Bombay will proceed straight to Delhi, to confer with the Railway Board. Mr. Sundaram Iyer will be a passenger to India by the same steamer.

The Diwali Celebration held at Frascate's on Wednesday, in connection with the Indian Social Club was largely attended, the company including Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., Mr. C. A. Latif, and Mr. Sundaram Iyer. The affair was entirely of a social character and there was no speechifying except a few words of welcome from Sir M. M. Bhownaggree.

The Bombay Gazette
LITERARY SUPPLEMENT.

BOMBAY—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1913.

A COMMERCIAL MONTE CRISTO

GREAT NEW SERIAL

BY

PAUL TRANT.

Author of "Right Against Might," "The Vow," "The Home Secretary," "A Wife by Purchase," etc.

CHAPTER VIII.

Aileen had been gifted with a good deal of her father's perception, and she had been rendered uneasy by Logan's manner when he had spoken of Ladram Hawke.

As soon as Max had gone, she summoned all her courage.

"Father, I want to have a serious talk with you," she began nervously.

"Well, what is it? Do you want money?" he asked, with a smile, for he was in a better temper now that he felt confident of getting hold of the options.

"No. You are always generous. I'm your only child. If you had had a son it would have been different. I want to know something of your business Nowadays women work, and—will you let me help you?"

"God bless my soul!" he cried, and regarded her with blank amazement.

"You don't know much about me, but I'm not a fool. I won nearly all the prizes I could. I speak three languages, and I believe I've got brains. Perhaps I might have been able to help you a little bit."

"Yes. I wish you had been a boy. If I succeed in bringing off this combine I shall be a very rich man. Of course, if you were to remain single, it would be well for you to know something of my business affairs. But I've every reason to think you'll marry, and if you choose the right man he'll be able to look after your interests. Max Logan is a white man."

"I wish you wouldn't speak of him—in that way. He has never said that he cares for me, and—"

"Don't talk nonsense. Of course he cares for you."

"Apart from Mr. Logan, I should like to know something about your business, and how you make your money."

"Lots of people are in the same position," he answered with a grim chuckle. "But there's no reason for you to worry. Logan and I understand one another. You will be his wife within a few months. I don't believe in long engagements. Is there any other reason why you want to know about my affairs?" he demanded with sudden suspicion.

She hesitated to answer, and Hawke frowned.

"What is it you've heard?" he asked peremptorily.

"This morning, when I was in the drawing-room, I overheard a gentleman say to a lady that you had made your money by all sorts of dirty tricks. Of course, I knew it wasn't true, but——"

"But still you'd like to have a peep behind the scenes. Did you say anything about this to Logan?"

"Yes, and he told me it wasn't true."

"That was very kind of him. Aileen, you mustn't trouble your head about my business. I don't say that I'm a saint, but I'm no worse than other men—that ought to be enough for you. Put on your hat and I'll take you out."

But when he was alone Hawke's frown deepened, for an interest had entered his life that he feared might prove troublesome. During these last few years he had thought of nothing but business. Human relations concerned him only so far as they affected the making of money. At first he had regarded Aileen as something of a nuisance, but very soon he discovered that she was forcing a way into his affections. To his astonishment he had found himself studying her rather closely, and he had quickly found that she possessed uncommon intelligence. Now he took pleasure from her companionship, and he who had never worried about what people thought or said of him, loathed the idea that Aileen might know him for what he really was.

"A little present will make her forget the incident of the morning," he told himself; and when she was ready they drove to the best jewellers in Liverpool, where he chose a very valuable string of pearls.

"You like 'em, eh?" he remarked, and smiled at her pleasure. "I'd forgotton you girls love pretty things."

Hawke was far from being mean, and he proceeded to buy her rings and bracelets until she began to protest.

"It is necessary that you should make a show. Ladram Hawke's daughter must be able to hold her own with any other woman. I ought to have given you these things before," he remarked, as he filled in a cheque.

"Hadn't my mother any jewellery?" she asked, as they drove back to the hotel.

"No," he answered shortly.

"I don't know anything about her. I've never even seen her photograph. I wish you would tell me something."

"I never speak of your mother to anyone."

"But I'm someone—her child," she said wistfully but he gave her no encouragement to continue.

"I'm going to ask Logan to dinner, so you'd better wear those pretty things. If he asks you to marry him, don't put him off. Give him his answer at once. I want Max Logan on my side."

"It makes me ashamed—that you should mix business and——"

"And love," he broke in, when she hesitated. "They happen to go together, that's all. For all the money in the world I wouldn't let you marry a man who wasn't decent, clean, and straight."

Hawke spoke quite honestly, and he believed Logan to be all these things. Upon their arrival at the hotel he telephoned to Max, who accepted the invitation, and he settled down to work for the rest of the afternoon.

In the meantime Max was busily pressing forward his plans. Mr. Raymond had been successful with the shipowners he approached, for they had expressed their readiness to follow the lead of Mr. Layburn and draft agreements were being prepared.

Max had received the news with great satisfaction, and it was while he was discussing details with the solicitor that Hawke had telephoned to ask him to dinner.

"I think you are wise to go," Mr. Raymond remarked when he had heard him accept the invitation. "By the by has it ever occurred to you that you could make a decent fortune without any risk at all, by selling the options to Hawke?"

"I am not tempted," Max answered with a laugh.

"You are rather a curious young man, Mr. Logan. You are playing for a big stake, but success is by no means assured. It is difficult to keep such a matter secret, and if Hawke discovers what you've done—well he's strong enough to break you."

"Then he mustn't be allowed to suspect anything." Max said cheerfully.

But he was very thoughtful when he dressed that night, for he viewed with distaste the evening to be spent with Hawke. However, the millionaire was in the best of tempers, evidently quite satisfied with the progress of affairs. And while they were smoking their cigars he spoke confidentially of what he had proposed to do.

"It is not my custom to trust anyone, Logan, but I almost regard you as one of the family. I am afraid I'm giving myself into your hands."

"I have not encouraged you to do so," Max answered hastily.

"I wonder to whom Alston left those options. The solicitor was very close, and I can see no reason why he shouldn't have told me. Perhaps he was afraid that I might try to deal direct with the heir. I don't believe the old man had any relatives—alive."

To Logan's relief Aileen came in and saved the necessity of any reply. Dinner was served at once, and when the meal was over they went to the drawing-room, where Hawke soon left them, upon the plea of having letters to sign.

"Won't you play to me?" Max suggested quickly, and Aileen at once went to the piano.

From where he was sitting her profile was plainly visible, and again he marvelled that she could be the daughter of Ladram Hawke. Once she turned to him, smiling brightly, and he flushed with shame.

Suddenly he realized that he could not bring himself to sacrifice the happiness of this young girl for his own ends, and he determined that in the future he would see as little of her as possible. But already he had behaved as though he loved her, and he began to loathe himself for what he had done. It was not essential to use her in order to ruin Ladram Hawke, for, to all intents and purposes, he had already won the fight.

The music stopped, and she sat down near to him.

"Mr. Logan, I think you are worried about some thing. You helped me this morning. We are friends—won't you tell me?" she said gently.

"It's nothing. It's rather troublesome to take over a new business. It may turn out that I'm not good enough—and Parmeter has trusted me."

"I think he was wise. You're not the man to fail. By the by, I've asked father to take me into his business. I shall be much happier if I'm doing something.

"What did he say?" Max asked anxiously.

"I don't think he quite likes the idea," she answered, and blushed when she remembered what her father had said.

"I think a woman's place is at home."

"So do I, but we really haven't such a thing. We've one or two big houses, but they have no suggestion of home to me. I should love a real home."

Ladram Hawke was standing in the doorway, and he chuckled to himself.

"Well—I guess it won't be very long before you have one. Logan, you have my permission to speak."

Then he laughed and left them alone. Max had risen to his feet, and Aileen turned away her face which had become deeply flushed.

"Miss Hawke—Aileen, I—I——"

He stopped, and did not know what to say. Hawke's meaning had been unmistakable. Could he explain that he had no intention of asking her to marry him? She would be humiliated; and yet he could not bring himself to deceive her.

"Aileen," he repeated, and just for a moment he looked at him.

Mechanically he took her hand and she rose slowly to her feet. Still her eyes were turned away but that brief glance has told him that she cared.

"Aileen—will you be my wife?"

There was a harsh note in his voice that alarmed her—but fear vanished as she realized that the man she loved was asking her to marry him.

"You care for me?" she whispered.

"Yes. I care for you—will you marry me?"

Then courage came to Aileen and she faced him bravely.

"Max—to be your wife—I have no other wish. Will you think me unmaidenly if I tell you that—that—Max, dear you have become the whole world to me? Before we met I did not live. I was asleep, while now——"

She pressed her hand to her bosom and swayed a little, so that he thought she was about to fall. In moment his arm was around her, and uttering a little cry, hid her face against him.

"Max, dear, father talked to me as if it were a art of his business that we should marry. You really want me?"

He did not answer at once. The touch of her body moved him strangely, and he drew her still more closely to him. And Aileen was very beautiful. She believed what she longed to believe, and was content, but when she raised her face a little and his lips met hers she had not a doubt. And Max—was the first time that he had kissed, and her beauty maddened him.

"Yes, I want you," he cried roughly, and kissed her again and again.

I am so very happy, dear," she said, and her voice trembled.

But Max had come to his senses, and was staring at the door with strained eyes.

CHAPTER IX.

The position was an impossible one, yet could he bring himself to tell Aileen that he had deceived her? Her face was radiant with happiness, but the blow must fall some time.

"Sit down, dear," she said timidly and drew him by the hand.

Aileen had no suspicion that all was not right.

She was overwhelmed with joy that her dreams had come true, and her mind was in a whirl.

"Father will be so glad. He likes you, Max. Tell me when you first began to care for me, I loved you from the first time we met. Ought I to say these things to you? A few days ago I was shy and timid, but now—"

She drew a deep breath and gazed at him with adoring eyes. And Max was struggling with himself to do what was right. Hawke had thrust him into this engagement. He had wished to spare Aileen, but his hand had been forced, and now he was helpless, for if he repudiated the engagement the millionaire's suspicions would at once be aroused. And he uttered a groan as he realized that there was no alternative but to go through with it.

To his surprise, there was a strange pleasure in regarding her with the love-light in her eyes. Had things been different it was possible that he might have cared for her.

"You are very quiet dear," she went on, gently. "But now you have someone to share your troubles. I want to be a real companion, and to share everything with you—sorrows as well as joys."

In the meantime Ladram Hawke was quite satisfied with his intervention, but he decided that it would not be wise to leave them too long alone. In spite of his liking for Logan, he felt that there were depths that he had not yet sounded.

"All the better. I don't want a fool for a son-in-law," was his thought.

Anyhow, he had bound Max to him, and Max was practically manager of the Green Funnel Line and had the ear of Layburn—so that if the options ran out there ought to be no difficulty in effecting a deal.

"I think I have chosen wisely for my girl," he muttered; and, to give him credit, her happiness was a very great consideration.

When he entered the drawing-room it seemed to him that all was well, for they were seated close to one another and had the appearance of lovers. Without a word he crossed and took Aileen in his arms, and then he held out his hand to Max. "Logan as you deal with my girl, so will I deal with you," he said, gravely.

And Max dared not meet his eyes as they grasped hands

"Now, little girl, you must run off to bed. We have lots to talk about. Good night."

Aileen looked shyly at Max and came towards him. With a great effort he controlled himself, and touched her forehead with his lips.

"You needn't be so shy, Logan. You're one of the family," Hawke said with a chuckle.

"Good night, Max, dear," she whispered, and he could not resist the pleading in her eyes, kissing her on the lips.

"That's much better," Hawke said cheerfully. "Logan, we'll go to the smoking-room."

Both were silent until their cigars were well alight. Max was preparing himself for a very unpleasant quarter of an hour. His shame was acute, but he looked steadily at Ladram Hawke and recalled his many evil deeds. Yes, this man was responsible for his fathers death. He had shown him no mercy, but had ruined him without compunction.

With this thought in his mind, Logan's purpose strengthened, and he was enabled to proceed with his plan. What mattered the breaking of a girl's heart if in the doing of it this financial pirate was laid low! But as he thus reasoned with himself Aileen's face forced itself before him, and he uttered a deep sigh.

"You haven't the appearance of a lover who has just been made happy. Hawke remarked, quietly, but his eyes were keen as they rested on Max.

I have a lot to think about it. I cannot undertake responsibilities lightly I am not worthy of your daughter's love," Max answered, gravely.

"Perhaps that's the right way of looking at it. But when I clasped my girl in my arms—"

There was a harsh note in his voice that alarmed her—but fear vanished as

"By the by, when do you bury Alston?" he demanded, harshly.

Max wondered at the sudden question and the change in Hawke's manner.

"To-morrow morning. I think I must be leaving you now. Good night."

"Stay for a quarter of an hour. I want to tell you of my intentions. I have no doubt that this combine will go through, and just as soon as the agreements are signed, you and Aileen will be married. As a wedding present I shall make you my partner—a smaller interest to start with. Of course, when I die Aileen will have all I've got, and I shall be able to make a settlement of a quarter of a million." "You are very generous."

No, I wish my girl to have all she can wish for. You can give her happiness, and I'll provide the cash. Upon my word, Logan, I wonder if you realize what a very fortunate young man you are. A few weeks ago you were a clerk at a few shillings a week and—"

"A couple of years ago I imagined that I was the heir of a millionaire," Max broke in quickly.

"Listen to me, Logan. I may have dealt hardly with your father but it was in the way of business. Now we are friends and future relatives I'm sorry I did so."

"And for no other reason?"

"No. I don't believe in regrets. I've fought hard all my life. I've ruined many but I've acted legally and that's all I care about."

"Then you have no moral sense—no troublesome conscience?"

"Neither of 'em. They're useless luxuries and when you join me you can leave them both behind." Hawke answered roughly.

"What would you say if Aileen understood your methods?"

"She must never know—confound you! Now for business. I shall see Raymond in the morning and try to rush the thing through. You can phone me up in the afternoon and if I haven't succeeded you must see what you can do. Good night. Good night."

Max felt in need of fresh air and exercise and so decided to walk home. But he was thoroughly miserable, and hated himself for what he had done. But now there could be no drawing back and his only consolation lay in the fact that Hawke had forced the position upon him In spite of this he knew that he had acted meanly and despicably; and yet he could not have done differently for if he had told Aileen that he did not care for her—that her father was mistaken the letter would have been furious and would have had nothing more to do with him. It was essential that he should remain friendly with Hawke until he was ready to strike.

In spite of these specious arguments his depression only increased as he neared his home. There was a light burning in the room where Alston lay, and instinctively he went there. The body was in the coffin which had not yet been sealed down and he stood looking fixedly at the face of his friend.

"Have I done right? I promised you to show no mercy. I promised to execute your vengeance—but I am torturing myself in doing of it."

With a groan he knelt down and covered his face with his hands. A few days ago he had been a man of honour and now he was—what? Again and again he was tempted to weaken for it was still possible to go to Aileen and tell her the truth. Instantly her father would suspect and suspicion once aroused he might easily arrive at the truth. Then he would be prepared and would be able to extricate himself without suffering very material damage. But if he was kept quiet and Max had but a week in which to mature his plans then the launching of the shipping trust would very nearly ruin his enemy.

Long into the night he sat deep in thought and when morning came he wandered aimlessly about the house until the hearse arrived. An hour later he stood beside the grave of his friend and there were tears in his eyes.

"I will not fail you be the cost what it may," he said and then his eyes rested on a large wreath:

"Who can have sent it?" he muttered and read the card attached:—

"With deep sympathy from Aileen Hawke."

"I was a kindly thought he said," with a sigh and with a last look at the grave he moved away.

As quickly as possible he went to his office and for an hour or two worked hard; until Mr. Raymond telephoned and asked him to go round to him.

"Everything is quite satisfactory. The agreements are being prepared and will be signed within two or three days. I've seen Hawke and he's quite persuaded that he's to have the options," the solicitor wound up with a chuckle.

"I'm glad to hear it," Max answered quickly.

"By the by, Hawke told me that you are engaged to his daughter. May I ask if it is true?"

"Yes."

Mr. Raymond made no remark but looked curiously at his client.

"Some of our friends will think it rather strange. Can I offer them any explanation?" he asked, at last.

"I had not thought that the engagement would be announced. I must tell you the truth. It was forced upon me, and—I'm ashamed to explain. I made love to her because I—I—"

"Because you wished to get behind your enemy's defences," Mr. Raymond explained suavely.

"Yes—that was my idea. At one time I did wish to become engaged to Miss Hawke. But I decided that it was not fair—and—it's an infernal business, but what can I do?"

"Nothing—at present. The girl must suffer. You don't mind my saying that I think you'll go far, Mr. Logan. I had had the idea that you were too scrupulous for the world of finance, but now—"

"Please don't rub it in. I shall know no peace until I am free. I suppose Hawke will tell every one of the engagement."

"You needn't worry. I will explain to our friends—other people don't matter. Within a couple of weeks we ought to be able to go to the public for our money. The greater portion of the shares will be underwritten, and I prophesy a great success. All we have to do is to keep Hawke quiet in the meantime. I dare say we can manage that between us."

As Max returned to the office he passed a jeweller's shop, and it occurred to him that he must give Aileen a ring. The choosing of it was very distasteful, and he bought one of the most costly in the shop. That night, after dinner, he placed it on her finger. His lips were cold as they kissed her—and then she laid her head on his breast. The touch of her body thrilled him, and she raised her head so that their eyes met.

"Max, I do love you."

But he remained silent, and her arms were round his neck.

"Max I'm sure you are worried about something. You are so strange. Is anything the matter, dear?"

"No," he answered, hoarsely.

"I'm so glad. Your sorrows are mine. I feel I'm so close to you, dear. To be loved by the man one loves—it is heaven."

And she nestled more closely to him. Impulsively he strained her to him. and kissed her hair. And now he was not ashamed.

"I could not sleep last night, I was thinking of you with your dead friend."

"It was kind to send the wreath?" he said, huskily.

I wish you and I were alone, on some desert island, just ourselves. Am I very silly, dear one?"

"No, no" he answered with a groan.

"Max, there is something wrong. Tell me," she cried, vehemently.

She looked at him, and her eyes were full of fear.

"Speak, Max! You do love me?"

"By Heaven, I do? To my shame, I do?" he cried fiercely, and he strained her to him, kissing her lips with passion again and again.

(To be continued).

PEOPLE WILL TALK.

You may get through the world, but 'twill be very slow
If you listen to all that is said as you go;
You'll be worried and fretted and kept in a stew,
For meddlesome tongues will have something to do—
And people will talk.

If quiet and modest, you'll have it presumed
That your humble position is only assumed.
You're a wolf in sheep's clothing, or else you're a fool;
But don't get excited, keep perfectly cool—
For people will talk.

And then if you show the least boldness of heart,
Or a slight inclination to take your own part,
They will call you an upstart, conceited and vain;
But keep straight ahead—don't stop to explain—
For people will talk.

If threadbare your dress and old-fashioned your hat—
Someone will surely take notice of that,
And hint rather strong that you can't pay your way;
But don't get excited, whatever they say—
For people will talk.

If your dress is in fashion, don't think to escape,
For they criticize then in a different shape—
You're ahead of your means, or your tailor's unpaid;
But mind your own business, there's naught to be made—
For people will talk.

Now the best way to do is to do as you please,
For your mind, if you have one, will then be at ease.
Of course, you will meet with all sorts of abuse,
But don't think to stop them—it's not any use—
For people will talk.

LEGAL MAGIC.

A Canadian named Morgan was appointed to a Government place which technically had to be occupied by a lawyer, which Mr. Morgan was not.

The benchers of the Law Society, however, undertook to obviate the technicality, and appointed one of their number to examine Morgan as to his knowledge of the law.

"Tell us, Mr. Morgan," said the examiner "what do you know about the law, any way?"

"To tell the truth," was the modest response of Morgn, "I don't know a single thing."

Whereupon the examiner intimated that the questioning was at an end. He turned in his affidavit wherein it was stated:—

"I have examined Mr. Morgan as to his knowledge of the land and to the best of knowledge and believe he has answered all the questions with entire correctness."

TO THE MANNER BORN.

Donal' M'Tavish had heard that farthings were "passable" in London, and as he possessed some of these humble coins, he bethought him to polish them up for use during his visit to the Metropolis. The first medium of exchange proved to be a porter at King's Cross Station. He, poor but honest, in the twilight of the station mistook the glittering farthing for a half-sovereign.

"Beggin' your pardon, sir," said he to Donal,' whose bag he had carried to a cab, "but I think you have made a mistake."

"No at a', mon no at a'," replied the other, grandiloquently, "I never gie less."

THE WEEK AT HOME.

FROM A WOMAN'S POINT OF VIEW.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

DEAR MADELEINE,

I went to the Scala Theatre this week to see the kinemacolour, and the kinoplastikon, the latest wonders in coloured cinmatograph work. I had seen the natural coloured moving pictures once before, but never the kinoplastikon which goes one step further than the production of living pictures in their natural colours. One really thought the limit of man's inventive genius had been reached but here was another wonder. Here, in an ordinary scene presented on an illuminated stage, and with an undertoned auditorium, impressions of real living actors are produced performing their parts in every way in the same manner as upon the stage proper. Of course, the name kinoplastikon signifies its own meaning—that is, motion photography in plastic relief. Then the limitations of a flat dead screen are absent. Just fancy the figures make their entrances and "exits" by the wings or doors, and they speak, sing or play musical instruments as though they were living people. We could scarcely believe our eyes when a sailor walked on and sang "ship aboy" and danced a hornpipe. He looked like a real man, quite rounded, so to speak, but just slightly mistlike. The stage was arranged as though it was a beer garden with an out-door theatre in one corner. Real people sat at little tables, and looked in and applauded the acting and singing of the ghosts. A very fine girl dancer followed the sailor. It was at times almost impossible not to think a real dance was being performed behind a net screen, than producing the mistlike effect. Other "ghost" performed a conjuror who gave a most clever exhibition, and then there were other singers. I fancy some of the songs were done on a phonograph, but perhaps one or two were sung by living people behind the scenes. Really the whole effect is more even than any of Maskelyne and Cook's mysteries. First we said—but surely there must be real people, and we had to keep on saying to ourselves—remember these figures are the creation of the universe and not things of flesh and blood. The movement of the figures and voice are in perfect synchronisation and the orchestra was in perfect tune with both. How strange the players in orchestra must feel when they practise only to follow the moving mouths, and bows, gestures of these photographic figures. It is queer to see a real wooden chair carried on to the stage by a flesh and blood attendant who retires to make way for a film picture who seats himself in the chair and instead of a profile or a front view merely of the figures in the picture, you get the impression of the solid body all at once. I expect in days to come a whole play will be performed in this fashion with all the effects of real flesh and blood actors. One can but wish that the kinoplastikon had been invented years ago and that we might still see Sarah Siddons, Edmund Kien or Irving performing their greatest plays nightly in London at the present moment. Thus we shall never quite lose Ellen Terry or Sir Charles Wyndham from among us. I think this thought will be a comfort to some actors and actresses. A famous actor once said to me as we stood opposite a picture by a well known artist: "Ah the artist and his art will live on for generations when my contributions to art are long forgotten." I incautiously said "But you and your art live for ever in our hearts."—"Yes," he replied, "but the generations soon pass, and the eyes that have lit up with pleasure at my acting and the hearts in whom you say my memory is enshrined will become dust like me and my art. If I had been a painter or a writer it would have been different." It had never struck me before that a successful and popular actor might yet feel these regrets. Now, at any rate something almost tangible will be left, and future generations will catch a glimpse of our dramatic favourites of to-day at their very best.

The inventor of the kinoplastikon is indeed to be congratulated, but it is curious to think that Dr. Maddick, for that is the name of the inventor, would have been burned as a wizard, and his soul sent by common consent back to the infernal regions from whence it was evident he had emerged, to confuse the minds of his sane and sensible brethren,—Your friend

ROSAMUND.

AS TO WATER.

Probably there is nothing under the sun which is the basis of so large a number of figures of speech as water.

A poor argument "won't hold water"; a babbler is "a leaky vessel"; a half-drunken man is half—seas over"; fishing in troubled waters is another name for getting into difficulty; "still waters run deep" is a hint that your quiet and demure person has more in him than the world supposes; if a man is in a bad predicament he is in "hot water"; disappointment is "a wet blanket."

Of a rejected suitor it is said that "cold water is thrown on his hopes" the hungry man's mouth waters"; the strengthless are "weak as water"; some times it "rains" blessings; when an orator begins to be tedious we say he has "run dry" news is always "afloat; speculators are often "swamped"; many people find it impossible to "keep their heads above water"; and often we have to acknowledge that we are "all at sea."

ACCIDENT FRAUDS.

THE WAY "SHAMS" ARE FOUND OUT.

Recognizing the necessity of taking special precautions for checkmating malingering among the 13,00,0000 people insured under the National Insurance Act, nearly half of whom prior to its passing were not in any way insured against sickness, the Government have appointed a Special Committee to inquire into fraudulent claims which according to doctors' reports, are becoming more excessive every day.' So much so indeed that many of the approved societies under the Act fear that if the malingering continues to increase it must lead to serious financial embarrassment.

The task of detecting a man or woman who, feigning or exaggerating illness, endeavours to get insurance money, however, is not an easy one. To quote the words of Sir John Collie, medical examiner to the London County Council, "to most medical men the simulation of disease presents a difficult almost insoluble puzzle." There are times, however, when a doc or is more than a match for the malingerer, and Sir John himself tells a story of how he checkmated a woman who was condemned by a house surgeon to wear for many weeks a back splint for an alleged stiff right knee. Sir John removed the splint and directed the woman to sit down and take off her right boot meanwhile he eagerly plied her with questions as to what exactly happened at the moment of the accident—whether the company's servants had been becomingly polite, what she said what they said and so forth—"all of which," comments Sir oJhn, "was no business of mine." But it was intensely interesting to the woman. She forgot the present and lived in the past removing her boot in the usual way as she spoke, i.e. she crossed her leg and—bent her knee.

MEDICAL SHERLOCK HOLMES.

On two other occasions Sir John, with Sherlock Holmes ingenuity detected shamming on the part of a couple of patients who said they could not walk without limping by pointing out that the soles of their shoes were equally worn.

Since the passing of the Employers' Liability and the Workmen's Compensation Acts, one of the most striking cases of fraud was that of a man who actually feigned illness for seven and a quarter years during which time he received sick money amounting [illegible]. The patient bruised his thumb and dislocated his leg whilst at work but in spite of medical advice and assistance he maintained that it was impossible for him to bend his thumb and that his leg was stiff complaining of intense and continuous pain when he attempted to move the limb. It was impossible for him to dress himself he said, and his son had to act as his valet. His employer however, having heard that the man frequented certain swimming baths, and was seen swimming and diving and dressing and undressing himself had him watched. When the employer stopped payment the man took the case into court, but, as might have been expected, he lost the day.

SIMPLE METHODS.

A wily doctor however can sometimes by simple methods detect malingering, and it was pointed out by Mr. Arthur S. Morley at the Medical Congress recently that it is almost laughable how easily some men feigning illness give themselves away. For instance a man who says he cannot stoop at all owing to an alleged injury to the back will pick up a coin from the floor where it has been dropped apparently accidentally by the doctor while he engages the patient in close conversation on some interesting subject. Mr. Morley says that over and over again he has carried out this little piece of deception with complete success.

Another simple trick by which a doctor often traps a malingerer who asserts that he is suffering from an injury to the back is to insist on the man dropping his trousers down to his ankles during the examination with the result that more often than not if he is shamming he will stoop as the doctor turns away saying that the examination is at an end and draw up his clothes again the fact that he is supposed to have a bad back having escaped his mind.

CURED BY ELECTRICITY!

One woman patient has quite a reputation among doctors as the champion malingerer. Some years ago she was knocked down by an omnibus and for a long time stayed in the hospital alleging that her lower limbs were quite helpless. Ultimately suspicions were aroused by it being accidentally discovered that she had previously been in other hospitals for similar accidents. The surgeon thereupon determined to administer a sharp and drastic cure and he informed her that an operation would be performed with a strong electric current and she must expect it to be rather painful Seeing that the game was up she leapt up in bed and said she had been through that before and would go home.

SIR WILFRID'S RETORT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier was the thinnest of Prime Ministers; and yet a big, burly M. P. was once maladroit enough to charge him with "fattening at the expense of the poor, deluded people of this country."

Sir Wilfrid genially retorted: "I ask the House to look at the hon. gentleman opposite and then look at me, and say which of us is most exposed to the charge of getting fat."

The contrast between the aldermanic proportions of the assailant and the slim figure of the assailed was too much for the gravity of the House, and there was a general and genial roar.

THE REMAINING MISS SIMKINS.

BY

MORLEY ROBERTS.

If I hadn't known Betty Elsenham I should not have cared a rap whom Billy Fe ers married; but then he was Betty Elsenham's brother. He was a most charming young fellow, thirty years junior to myself. He wrote poetry and was strangely fascinating.

But he was a great trouble to his relatives, and, through them, one to me. Long before I met Lady Elsenham I had in a kind of way dry-nursed him Our real trouble with him was, of course, his fatal attractiveness for women. Betty Elsenham was always complaining about it to me, and trying to interest her husband in the matter. But Elsenham was a preposterous person, who wrote to the papers on a thousand subjects about which he knew nothin.. So we had to rely on ourselves.

Our chief trouble with Billy was his secretaries. What he wanted with one Heaven only knows. Still, he would have them, and the poor girls had their work cut out if they only had to index and keep in order all the pieces of poetry which he never finished.

It was through one of these secretaries that I came to know Betty Elsenham. She fell in love with Billy, and was a most unsuitable match Although she was good at her business, she had an accent which suggested Whitechapel Road, and was very pretty in an East-end way. I am distinctly of opinion that I once met her just outside the London Hospital on a Bank Holiday. If I am right, she was giving her real nature a chance, letting herself go, wearing all the ostrich feathers she possessed while she enjoyed herself with two or three other girls only less feathered than herself. It took me and Betty Elsenham weeks to prevent anything coming of this affair. Nevertheless, by the help of a solicitor and fifty pounds, the matter was squared and Billy was once more free.

We all declared this would be an example to him, but we reckoned without his nature. He advertised for another secretary, and about six weeks later the solititor, Betty, and I settled the the lady's just claim for seventy-five pounds and a fare to Canada. By great pressure we induced him to do without a secretary for a month or two, but he fell into a kind of melancholy and came to me about it.

"It's no good," said Billy. "It's been very kind of you, old chap, and awfully good of Betty, and I really am grateful. But I *must* have a secretary."

"You're a young ass," I said, curtly. "The best thing you can do is to get married. That's the only safety for you."

"That's all very well," replied Billy, quite simply; "but I absolu[illegible]tely can't [illegible] without a secretary. [illegible] took [illegible] the pledge," I said, [illegible] "You gave us your word of [illegible] that you'd swear off secretaries for the rest of your life."

"It's no good," said Billy. "You'd better come with me and talk to my sister. Let's go now. I don't even mind letting you and Betty choose her for me."

Well, the end of it was we went down to Egerton Gardens to see Betty. She looked alarmed, and asked me, sternly:—

"Has he been doing it again," ?"

Billy was shamefaced and yet rebellious

"No, I've not been doing it again," he said. "But I must."

"You're a great trial to us," said his sister, "and I do wish you'd take our advice."

"What advice?" asked Billy, sulkily.

"Why, to get married to Miss Porter. You know she'd have you.

"I do," said Billy. "But I won't. I don't care if she has money. I hate the sight of her. It would be highly immoral, and against my principles. So I must have another secretary. As for that beastly dictaphone you gave me, I threw it out of the window and nearly frightened a policeman to death with it. I had to give him three-and-six to square it, and the window'll have to be mended,"

"You're a most ridiculous fellow," said his sister.

"I think we must let him have one," said I.

"She must be ugly, then" said Betty firmly. "Only moderately ugly," urged Billy. "Perhaps I could put up with her if she was no more than that."

"Let's draw up an advertisement." said Betty Elsenham.

We drew it up. On the whole, I think it had a striking effect when it was done. We all had a hand in it. I took a piece of paper and pencil and wrote down the points, beginning with: "Wanted, a secretary; good shorthand, typewriting; must not be less than thirty-five years of age."

"Forty would be better," said Betty.

"I will not have one forty," said Billy.

"I think we should add, 'Must be married,'" said Betty.

"I don't like them married," said Billy, sulkily.

"It isn't a question of what you like, or what you don't like," said Betty. "It's a question of what's safe for you."

I was not so hopeful. I knew that there was no reason for supposing that the secretary's being married would render her any less likely to succumb to Billy's fatal charms.

"Very well," said I. "I have a suggestion to offer. Let us add to 'must be married' 'must be greatly attached to her husband.'"

"That's very good," said Betty, joyfully. "Oh, I think that's a most charming idea. Please put it down."

So we put it down.

"If single, must be very plain," said Betty.

Billy made a horrid face.

"And yet," said Betty Elsenham, "I don't think being merely plain is any great safeguard—at least, not with anybody like Billy there. You know, one of the other girls was quite plain, and really Billy was much attached to her."

"So I was," said Billy, pensively. "She had such nice manners."

"That's it," said his sister: "I have it! Now put down, 'Must be very plain, and of repellent manners.'"

"No one will answer it," said Billy.

"Oh, yes, they will," said Betty Elsenham. "There must be many a poor girl out of work who'll be only too glad to have repellent manners for a job like this."

"I think it's horrible of you," said Billy. "However, you must add something more. I want her to know Roumanian."

I remonstrated with him.

"I insist upon her knowing it," said Billy.

"Very well." said I. "I'll put down, 'Must know Roumanian. To a suitable person liberal salary and long vacation. Write, enclosing photograph, to—'"

"Now read it out," said Betty.

I read it out: "Secretary wanted; good shorthand, typewriting; not less than thirty-five years of age; must be married and greatly attached to husband, or, if single, plain and of repellent manners. Must know Roumanian. To a suitable person liberal salary and long vacation. Write, enclosing photograph."

"Ah," said Betty, "I think that ought to do. Please see it goes in."

I myself had very little hope of any answer to the advertisement. Nevertheless, in the course of three days I had several dozen letters sent to me from the "Daily Telegraph" office, most of them couched in terms of extreme abuse. Some, on the other hand, admitted to every disadvantage required and alleged several reasons for not knowing Roumanian. There was only one of these letters which was really promising. It was written quite beautifully, and there was a touch of delicate femininity about it; nevertheless, although it was nicely written, its manner was abrupt and ugly. It was curt to discourtesy. It ran:—

"Sir,—I know Roumanian, and can do one hundred and sixty words a minute in shorthand. I am thirty-six, and am said to be peculiarly plain. I cannot believe that my manners are repellant, but owing to them I have lost two positions. I enclose my photograph."

I looked at the photograph eagerly. Certainly it was not attractive. The lady wore her hair in a kind of Early Victorian way which was more than displeasing. She appeared to have plenty of it, but it was undoubtedly grey. She looked stern and sulky, was deeply marked, and appeared more like forty-five than thirty-six. On the whole, I thought she would do.

I went down to Egerton Gardens, taking the letter and photograph with me. I found Betty at home, and submitted them to her.

"I don't think she's ugly enough," said Betty, with decision.

"My dear Betty," I said, "you cannot expect to get a monster, even for double the market rate of pay."

"Well, write to her and ask her to come and see us here the day after to-morrow," she said.

The day after next I went down at four o'clock to Lady Elsenham's, and found her entrenched behind the tea-table. She had given orders that she was only at home to me and Miss Simkins.

"The name's enough," said Betty Elsenham. "Think of Simkins—not even a 'p' in it."

Shortly after the bell rang. There was a knock at the hall door. The ring was a loud and decided peal, the knock somewhat resembled that of an angry postman. Two minutes afterwards the butler announced Miss Simkins.

I must say Betty behaved very well. She was so sorry for poor Miss Simkins that she sailed up to her graciously and with almost pathetic sympathy. At the first blush the secretary certainly depressed me. There was an air of calculated dowdiness about her which would have fitted out the feminine side of a Vegetarian Congress. Her complexion was as dowdy as her dress. I wondered what her figure was like. On the whole, it did not seem so bad, yet her poverty, or some impossible dressmaker, had hidden what might have been the only attractive thing about her.

Betty Elsenham, of course, saw nothing but the clothes. She herself dressed with a perfection which led poor william Elsenham to write letters to the papers on the preposterous profits earned by milliners. Betty saw nothing but the bombazine, or what ever material it was Miss Simkins was dressed in. But I could see that she was pleased. She breathed more easily. We proceeded to business by the usual roundabout methods.

"I am much pleased you should have been able to come, Miss Simkins," said Lady Elsenham,

"Delighted, I'm sure," snapped Miss Simkins, with unpleasing acidity.

"Pray, sit down," said Betty Elsenham.

Miss Simkins sat down authoritatively. There was no humility about her. It was as if she stated: "I am a plain secretary of repellent manners. I know Roumanian and desire to come to business."

"Do you know Roumanian?" asked Betty.

"Very well," said Miss Simkins.

"May I inquire how you learnt it?" asked Betty.

"Lived in Bucharest," said Miss Simkins, shortly.

"Charming place, I believe?" said Betty.

"Beastly hole," said Miss Simkins.

"Delightful people, I understand?"

"Disgustingly immoral," said Miss Simkins.

This moral attitude, which seemed peculiarly aggressive, would not always have pleased Betty Elsenham, but now she was delighted.

"Of course, the advertisement surprised you, Miss Simkins?" said Betty Elsenham.

"Nothing surprises me," retorted Miss Simkins.

"Ah," said Betty Elsenham, "you see, you are to be my brother's secretary."

"Yes?" asked Miss Simkins.

"He is rather impressionable," purred Betty. "We have had difficulties previously, and we did not know what to do about it. So I and Mr. Saville"—here Miss Simkins half threw her head at me in recognition of the introduction—"made up our minds that desperate measures were necessary——"

"And wrote that advertisement?" said Miss Simkins.

"That is so," said Betty. "Of course, that little expression of ours about the manners might seem odd——"

"Not at all, said Miss Simkins, shortly. "My manners may be offensive or not, but I must own I have left two places on account of them."

"Oh, that is quite sufficient," said Betty. "Do not say anything more about it. I am sure you will do most admirably."

We agreed about the salary. It was, in fact, nearly twice as much as the market rate. When everything was settled Betty Elsenham turned to me.

"Now you had better take Miss Simkins to my brother."

We went to the Temple in a taxi-cab. I dont know whether I mentioned that Billy's rooms were in the Temple. They were, as a matter of fact, in King's Bench Walk. In the close quarters of the cab I discovered accidentally that Miss Simkins was certainly not so bony as Betty Elsenham might have thought nor was her manner with me so repellent as it had been in Betty's drawing-room. Nevertheless, I felt that Billy would never get over her complexion, even though she turned out to be charming, which certainly did not seem likely.

Now, if Miss Simkins as a secretary seemed a little depressing, I could not help feeling when we saw him that as an employer Billy was almost equally bad. His passion for beauty was extreme. He had a real sense of art. He himself fitted his surroundings. And now the secretary came into his chaste museum of beauty like some ineffable example of Victorian imbecility. She might have been drawn from the reading room of the British Museum, that haunt of the Epicene. Nevertheless, Billy behaved well. He shook hands with her tremulously, and said he was glad to meet her.

"I hope we shall get along all right," he added, desperately, with a wandering eye.

"I hope so," said Miss Simkins, sternly. "When am I to begin?"

"Perhaps to-morrow," said poor Billy, "or—or the day after next—or if you prefer it, next week."

"I want to get to work at once," said Miss Simkins.

"Oh, very well," said Billy. "Will you please come to-morrow about eleven—or perhaps twelve—or a little later, if you like?"

"I'll come at eleven," said Miss Simkins.

And with that she withdrew. I thought she withdrew rather gracefully. Billy noticed it He said:—

"She went out of the room like a tragedy queen."

"No wonder," said I. "It's a tragical situation for the poor woman. What do you think of her?"

"Don't ask me," said Billy. I wish you and Betty were dead. I'm—I'm sorry for her."

He really was sorry for the poor woman.

I heard no more about him or the secretary for some days. I had a few of my own affairs to attend to, and many of Betty Elsenham's. When I did get down to the Temple I found two or three five-act tragedies in full blast. It seed that Miss Simkins was a worker.

"And she does really know Roumanian," said Billy, almost cheerfully. "We're getting on with it splendidly; it's very interesting. And, do you know, when she was in Bucharest she knew Carmen Sylva, the Queen of Roumania, and Helen Vacaresco."

"Good heavens!" I said. I wondered if even Miss Simkins was safe.

As I came away I met her in the gardens. I saw her before she saw me. She certainly walked wonderfully. I don't know how it was that Yeats's "Kathleen Na Hoolihan" came into my head, and I repeated the last line of the play to myself: "She walked like a queen."

I stopped her.

"How are you getting on, Miss Simkins?"

"Very well," she replied, almost graciously. Her voice was much more pleasant than it was when I heard her at Betty's.

"I hope you are comfortable with our young poet?"

"Quite, thank you," said Miss Simkins, in her old manner, as though she suddenly recollected that her manners were repellent.

I thought that her complexion was not quite so bad as it had been. No doubt the poor thing had been starving previously owing to her manners and appearance, and the gigantic salary that was being paid to her now had no doubt improved her health. Still, on the whole, I was satisfied, and hoped we should have no more trouble with Billy. But I reckoned without Miss Simkins's sister.

There was again a short interval before I saw Billy, and when I did he came up to my rooms in the Albany. The moment he came in I knew something had happened.

"What's wrong now?" I asked.

"Nothing's wrong," he said, looking at me suspiciously. He knew how acute I am. "What makes you think anything's wrong?"

"Your appearance," I retorted. "You have the look of a young man in love."

"Now don't quote Tennyson to me because it's May," said Billy. "If you mention anything about 'a young man's fancy' or the spring I'll brain you with a poker."

I shook my head.

"I wasn't going to quote him," I said. "Nevertheless, something's happened to you, Billy. What is it?"

"Oh, it's really a very funny thing," said Billy, who was as eager to be questioned as any schoolgirl after her first ball.

"What's a funny thing?" I asked.

"Well you—you know how ugly she is, don't you?" said Billy.

"If you mean Miss Simkins," I replied, "she's certainly pretty plain."

"She's got a sister," said Billy.

"Good Lord!" said I. "You don't mean to say there are two of them? Has Miss Simkins a sister like herself?"

"That's the extraordinary thing about it. She's like her a little, but, oh, oh, so different! She's just beautiful," said Billy.

I turned on him.

"She's what!" I asked.

"Beautiful," said Billy.

"How frightfully unfortunate," said I.

"Not at all," said Billy, pensively.

"Come, now," said I, "tell me the truth. How did you get to know her sister?"

"It was like this," said Billy. "You see, one day Miss Simkins was ill—"

"And what happened when she was ill?"

"She sent her sister Angelica down to take her place," said Billy.

"Good Lord!" said I. "Has she got the same aquiline nose?"

"I own it's a little like Miss Simkins's," said Billy, reluctantly," but much more delicate and fascinating. And, oh, old chap, her hair!"

"What's the colour of it?" I asked, although I feared I knew beforehand, for I knew Billy.

"Gorgeous" said Billy. "Titian would have raved about it. And such masses of it!"

"What about her voice?" I asked, dismally,

"There's something about it I can't describe," said Billy. "It goes straight to one's heart."

This, then, was the result of all the care that Betty and I had taken.

"And does she come often?" I tasked.

"Oh, no." he said, gloomily, "not often. She's only been twice. I feel so dreadful when my Miss Simkins turns up again."

"It must be depressing for you," said I. "Oh, I'm sadly afraid Betty and I made a great mistake,"

"You mustn't speak to Betty about this," said Billy. "I'm telling it you in confidence. If you say a word to her about it I'll marry one of them right off to spite you."

I own I was frightfully anxious to see the other Miss Simkins. In less than a week, as luck would have it, I struck a fortunate day when Miss Simkins was ill and sent her understudy. As far as I was concerned she was a prodigious success. She was really perfectly delightful. It is true she had an aquiline nose, but it was a delicate, fascinating, insinuating nose. She had a very beautiful figure—far, far better than her elder sister, although, as I said before, owing to my proximity to her in a taxi-cab, I had discovered that my first acquaintance was not so bony as she appeared.

Angelica's manners were really delightful. She looked happy and extraordinarily pleased with herself. The elder Miss Simkins certainly did not look happy and was under no delusions as to her appearance. Angelica's voice seemed to me quite different from her sister's. She spoke musically, without a snap.

Billy introduced me nervously. I shook hands with her, though a slight and distant bow would have been quite sufficient. I wondered what Betty Elsenham would say about the girl. But Billy absolutely purred. He seemed to produce Angelica with an air as if he were saying: "Come, now, in the name of Heaven, what objection can Betty have to this one? Besides, I don't care if she has any objections."

I was very nice with the girl, very nice indeed. We talked a good deal and I found her very intelligent. Presently Billy proposed to go out to lunch. I suggested that he should go out and lunch alone I would stay with Angelica and wait for him. But he was firm with me and drew me out of the room.

When he got outside he said:—

"I know what you mean—you want to talk to her about me. You'll be putting the case to her, telling her about Miss Porter, and that I'm supposed to marry Miss Porter—which I never will."

"Very well," I said, reluctantly, "we'll go out."

During the meal he naturally became more confidential. It seemed that during her last visit he had started several love lyrics. She typed these fragments.

"The next day it was a frightful [illegible]," said Billy, "When Miss Simkins came she found these on the table, and asked me when I had begun them. I said I had done it yesterday. She said, 'Won't you go on with them?' and I replied, 'No, I can't possibly go on.' Would you believe it, old chap, she burst into tears? I can't help thinking you know, she was a little jealous of Angelica's influence on me. I felt as if I should never see Angelica again. Oh, it *was* luck that Miss Simkins fell ill today!"

"Very well," said I. "You know I shall have to speak to Betty."

"It's no use my objecting," said Billy, sulkily. "Of course you'll speak to her. Whether you're under her thumb, or she's under your thumb, I really don't know."

I did not tell him. But, of course, I spoke to Betty. I made the best of it, too. I told her what Angelica was like.

"Indeed my dear Betty," I said cunningly, "I have seen duchesses in my time who looked dowdy by the side of our secretary's sister."

This didn't console Betty. The marriage would upset several family arrangements, so she abused me for want of foresight. If I had been the man of the world I set up to be I should have gone into the matter of the secretary's relations.

The result of the conversation was that she ordered me to go down to the Temple with instructions to sack Miss Simkins and the family. This I declined to do and as a result, Betty rang the bell, commanded a taxi-cab, ordered me into it and I went down as a sulky captive to Billy's chambers. We found him working in his big room. In the adjoining little room Miss Simkins was at the typewriter; we heard the clatter of the machine. I knew it was Miss Simkins, for Angelica would have been with Billy.

Betty got to work at once. She told her brother what she thought of him. He sat and listened and said nothing. From the look on his face it was not because he felt it.

"You'll have to get rid of this woman," said Betty. "I insist on your discharging her at once. She had no business to bring her sister here and it was very wrong of you to permit it."

"I'll do nothing of the sort," said Billy, getting up at last. "You got me Miss Simkins; she's quite perfect she's every thing that's desirable—and now if you come down here making a row about her after getting her I'll do just exactly what I please, and so I tell you."

"I suppose that means—" said his sister.

"Yes, it does," said Billy.

And on that, of course, Betty raised her voice. She was quite oblivious of the secretary in the next room. She denounced him in good round terms, and brought up the matter of the little account between her and him as to the various sums of money which had been previously paid to undesirable secretaries.

In the very middle of the row the door opened, and the elder Miss Simkins entered like Lady Macbeth. In spite of her ugliness, and her complexion, and her hooked nose, and her dowdy dress, she really looked imposing. Betty who was well accustomed to stand her ground actually retreated a foot.

"If you will talk so loud when the typewriter is not going," said Miss Simkins, tragically. "I was bound to hear. You have no right to speak of me and my poor sister in such terms. Oh, Lady Elsenham, I am shocked; I am horrified; I am surprised!"

If she was surprised Betty was a great deal more surprised. As for me, I felt entirely out of it. I placed myself in a corner and stood there quietly. Betty, who was notorious for presence of mind was actually flummuxed. Nevertheless, she had her ruputation for firmness to maintain and her duty to do, and she did it.

"You have no business to bring a pretty sister here, Miss Simkins, you know that," said Betty, firmly. "I think it was dishonourable of you, Miss Simkins."

Miss Simkins almost burst into tears. She put her hand to her bosom, which heaved most distinctly, and she said something very strange.

"I—I couldn't help it, I—couldn't help it. I couldn't stand it any longer—I really couldn't!"

Tears ran down her cheeks and still we did not understand what it was that she could put up with no longer. There seemed a mystery—I certainly thought of this deep in my sub-conscious mind. But that was very little to the sense of horror and tragedy which came over me—and indeed came over all of us—at what we saw. We knew that if Billy was in love with Angelica, the older Miss Simkins was in love with Billy. It was obvious no one could miss it—she adored him. Although Betty wass hocked at the secretary's audacity in breaking into the room, I believe she pitied her. She really has a kind heart. She looked as if she said, "Oh, you poor thing, have you done it, too?"

I was sorry for all of us, but Billy's position was pitiable. I saw the horror in his eyes as the truth dawned on him. No wonder Miss Simkins had burst into tears when she found he could write love lyrics with Angelica, and was inevitably compelled to deal with tragedy when she sat down before him. It was a dreadful complication. If Miss Simkins loved him, there was undoubtedly a great affection between the two sisters; they spoke of each other with adoration. Angelica had told him she was so sorry for her sister because she was not pretty, and the elder Miss Simkins always spoke of little Angelica as though she had brought her up by hand.

I think Miss Simkins saw what she had done as soon as she had spoken. She saw the light of discovery in our eyes, for indeed we were appalled. We were still more appalled when she exclaimed, with an air not unworthy of the Divine Sarah, or even of the great Duse at her best; "I can bear it no longer—I can bear it no longer!"

With that she rushed headlong for the door. I thought that she was bent on leaving the Temple with a view of drowning herself in the neighbouring Thames. But she went straight for Billy's bedroom, entered it, slammed the door, and locked it upon us.

"Good heavens!" cried Betty. "Oh, you wretched Billy, what have you done? She too, has fallen [illegible] you."

"I'm not to blame—I'm not to blame," said Billy. "I never said a word to her which would encourage the most foolish person. Believe me, Betty, I never did. It's her sister I love—it's her sister!"

"Come," said I. "what's the good of arguing? What's the girl going to do now?"

"She might commit suicide," said Billy.

It was a horrible thought. With one accord we all rushed to the door and battered at it. There was no reply. We called aloud in chorus.

"Miss Simkins! Miss Simkins! Pray let us in! Listen to us!"

We heard an hysterical laugh inside the room.

Betty turned to me.

"You big brute, burst the door open!"

Billy and I kicked furiously at the panels. We certainly damaged them, but damaged our toes more.

"Shall I open the window and scream?" said Betty.

"No," said I, "don't. Let me speak to her. But listen."

We all listened.

"What is she doing?" asked Betty.

"I hear water," said Billy.

"Water? What can she be doing with water, you fool?" asked Betty.

"Ah," said I, with sudden callousness, "perhaps after all she's only washing her face."

"You useless brute!" said Betty.

"Why don't you do something?"

"How can I?" I asked. "If a woman locks herself in an impregnable fortress and commits suicide, what can one do?"

Again she said I was a brute. Betty was obviously in the most fearful state of mind. We surrendered the keyhole to her. She appealed to Miss Simkins through it.

"Oh, please, please, Miss Simkins, don't do anything rash! Open the door and speak to us. Oh, speak to us!".

And still there was that strange splashing of water from the other room. We could not understand it.

"How was it she went in there at all?" asked Betty, with sudden suspicion.

"Oh," said Billy, "to-day she brought a bag with her, and I put it there myself."

"What was in it?" asked Betty.

"How should I know?" asked her brother. "This very morning she said most likely her sister would come for an hour or two, and that she herself would go away. And now, supposing her sister does come! Oh, it's dreadful! Let me look—let me look!"

He thrust Betty aside and took possession of the keyhole. He uttered a cry.

"I think she's lying on the floor," he said. "I see her long black hair upon the floor.

Betty once more pushed him away.

"I see it too."

"Let me look," said I.

I pushed Betty away. It was quite true. There was Miss Simkins's long black hair upon the floor. It was as though she lay there in a fit, or as if she were dead. And then we heard a strange gurgling. Our blood ran cold. In my time I have read some books of medical jurisprudence; some of their illustrations are appalling. I had visions of the elder Miss Simkins lying on the floor with a strange and horrible discontinuity in her jugular. It was an appalling notion, so I mentioned it. Betty screamed.

Then again, just as we once more fought desperately for the keyhole, we heard her move. Billy hurled me away from the door and took possession.

"I can't see her hair any more," said he. "She's moved."

"Oh," said I, "she must have rolled over in her dying agony."

Whereupon Betty screamed and sitting down upon the floor, fairly howled with terror and pity.

"Oh, poor Miss Simkins! Poor Miss Simkins!" she cried.

It was an unexpected outburst, but, after all, Betty was a kindly little soul, in spite of that brutality which seems inseparable from the more beautiful type of woman.

"We must get assistance," I said—"the police if necessary—to break open the door."

We kicked at it again, and at that moment the door opened of itself and to our amazement, our utter and appalling amazement not Miss Simkins, but Angelica entered the room. We stared at her. She was excited, and strangely beautiful. Her eyes sparkled. Her complexion was rosy. She was dressed in a fantastic sort of green chiffon. Her piled hair was wonderful, if a little wild. It looked as if it had been done in agitation, in a hurry.

We cried out all together:—

"How did you get here? How did you get here? Where's your sister?"

"She's dead," said Angelica, "and finished with. I've killed her."

Betty groaned as Angelica fell into Billy's arms.

"She's mad," said Betty—"mad! The sight in the other room has unhinged her. Go in, Tom." She spoke to me. "Go in, Billy, and see what's happened."

Even I feared to go in, but still I entered the bedroom. There was no one in the room that I could see and yet just on the other side of the bed there lay, half-hidden from my sight, the grizzled hair of the elder Miss Simkins. I rushed forward and grasped it. It was a wig!

What Angelica said was quite true: there was only one Miss Simkins, after all.

CLUBMAN'S COMMENTS

THINGS INTERESTING TO WOMEN.

A TIMELY PROTEST—

That was a bold man indeed who had the hardihood to tilt against bazaars and such like means of raising money for charitable objects at the very moment when one of these so-called "functions" was being opened. There are, though, many of his sex who, besides applauding his valour, will warmly endorse his sentiments. Which of us has not at some time or another passed through the demoralising experience of finding himself stranded in a large hall furnished with muslin bedrapped stalls, whose wares comprise nothing he could under any conceivable circumstances wish to possess; probably the only man in the room; surrounded by a crowd of busy, grasping young women, each more intent than the other on fleecing the unlucky male. One's only choice under those circumstances [illegible] empty one's pockets and flee; but the feeling remains that this sort of robbery under arms can hardly be called a satisfactory way of promoting charity.

AND A PRACTICAL DIFFICULTY.

On the other hand, I recognise, as probably do many other males, that there is a certain class of person who will not give unless something is offered in return. Therefore it is useless to say let people give what they [illegible] intend to spend, and so save a great deal of bother to everyone. There is a certain type of female who revels in a "sale of work," especially if it be held in a grand house to which the entry would by any other means be impossible. I do not mention the large class who take a real pleasure in organising shows of this kind, and in so doing find occupation for many idle hours. There certainly seems a place for bazaars in the social economy of life; and I don't fancy the maledictions of us men, however fervent, will ever put a stop to them.

"WIGS ON THE GREEN."

Can it be really true, as I was told the other day, that coloured wigs as well as tango parties are to be all the rage for ladies during the coming winter? At first sight, perhaps, the connection between wigs and dancing may appear a little obscure, but, of course, the explanation is that special frocks are to be provided for parties at which the tango will be danced, and going one better still, coiffures are to be brought into line with costumes as regards colour. I believe some of these wonderful wigs were displayed at a recent show of ladies fashions for the autumn, which was arranged the other afternoon in the salon of a famous modiste. Being a mere man, and somewhat retiring at that, I hesitate as a rule to precipitate myself into such haunts of fashion. Had I been asked, though, on this occasion, curiously as to the "coming" wig would certainly have overborne every feeling of natural modesty. Most assuredly I should have gone.

THE MORE EXCELLENT WAY.

One can't help being glad that in all this riot of colour promised for the coming winter men are not to be altogether left out. My daily paper assures me (and being issued at the price of one halfpenny it is didactic in tone and never allows itself to be wrong) that London being now a much cleaner place than it used to be, men's garments are rapidly beginning to brighten up. For myself, I have not yet met a violet, a rose-colour, or a pale blue suit walking up Piccadilly, and it still seems to me that the really well dressed men are those of whom it can be said if asked what they were wearing that their attire was perfectly all right, but as to what it was made up of no one could say. This has surely always been the ideal to which an English gentleman has aspired and to attain thereto is not so easy as might be supposed at first sight. For a man to be "all right" in the eyes of his critical fellow-clubmen he must have all his clothes absolutely well made, even his collar just the right size, his tie tied at the right angle. "Nuts" may think it modish to enliven the town with brilliant hued socks, ties, and handkerchiefs; but if they should chance to join some crack regiment or even some really first-rate Club, the reign of these gorgeous accessories will be short, though possibly eventful. In some way or other the truth would be driven home that gentlemen in all ages, and English gentlemen in particular, take care to dress soberly, and to avoid what the late Prince Albert called, in writing to his eldest son, the late King Edward anything "flash."—Algernon in the *Graphic*.

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY DISEASE AND DON'T KNOW IT

"Every Picture tells a Story."

Often those in the greatest danger from kidney complaint do not know their kidneys are diseased, and so the trouble is neglected until it reaches an incurable stage. Cure your kidneys *while you can*, by starting with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once if you have any such clear signs of kidney or bladder trouble as:—

Backache,
Pains in the Loins,
Gravel,
Urinary Disorders,
Distress in relieving the Bladder,
Dropsy,
Lumbago,
Dizziness and Faintness,
Unnatural Drowsiness,
Rheumatism,
Sciatica.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills relieve the Kidneys and bladder, like ordinary medicines relieve the bowels. They dispose of the excess uric acid which causes rheumatism, backache, lumbago and stone, and they release the accumulated water in dropsy. A Certificate of Purity accompanies every box.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are Rs. 2 per bottle; 6 for Rs 10-8; obtainable from all dealers.

[illegible]'s Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

The Electrophone in use less Conspicuous than Eye-glasses.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR

If you are deaf or hard of hearing, do not fail to send your name and address to-day and arrange for Stolz Electrophone on 15 DAYS' HOME TRIAL or write for Booklet No. 41 & testimonials.

Indian Agents:
JAMES MURRAY & Co.
12, Govt. Place, Calcutta.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE.

PROF. JAMES' ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.

POSITIVELY CURE.

All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag. Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhaustion Vitality, the result of over work and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER

and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.

Constitute sustaining and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills,

Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Extra. 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Madras Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,

No. 155, Market, Jumma Masjid, Bombay.

THE CLOG.

COMPLETE SHORT STORY.

BY JEAN HELSTON.

It seemed as though the light had suddenly faded from Beth's life.

Till that moment she could have staked her life on her husband's love for her. True their trials had been many. Failure after failure had been responsible for bringing them within sight of destitution but Beth had trusted in her husband. It had been share-and-share-alike till then, now——?

The closely-written lines of the letter she held danced before her tear-washed eyes in blurred indistinctness. Thrice she had read them vaguely, seemingly unable to grasp their import; but now their meaning swept suddenly across her dazed brain, numbing it with its horror.

"Later I will send for you. With you tacked on to me I can never make a name for myself. I have fought and failed. To-morrow I shall fight and win. When I am at the top of the tree I shall send for you. I have left you all the money I have in the drawer of my desk. It will enable you to go back to your mother till I can send for you. Good-bye, Beth! It was not your fault if you have been a clog to my progress. I feel a cad saying this, still I must give you my reason for deserting you. Good-bye, and don't try to find out where I have gone. You won't be able to—for, from the moment I leave this place I shall have changed my name. Dick Harben belongs now to the past."

Clog!

The word's bald cruelty bit into the girl's sensitive brain. Stifling a sob she crushed the paper into a ball beneath her trembling fingers. She, too, had slaved to bring grist to the family mill. As an extra lady at the Universal Theatre, she had earned her twenty-five shillings a week. Ungrudgingly she had poured the whole amount into the common purse. Well or ill, for the past three months she had toiled to help the man she loved. The reward she had earned was to be called—a clog!

It was a very pale face she turned on the table laid out for her meagre tea. The very ordinariness of its fare revolted her, as with a trembling hand she poured herself out a cup of tea.

"It will keep me going till after the evening show," she muttered, wearily, to herself. "I must keep going till the end of the run. I mustn't breakdown. I must shake off this sorrow somehow. To do so now—without Dick by my side would be awful. Yes—I must work—work and hoard up every penny I can. Every penny.

Beth's eyes shone strangely as she sipped her tea, then crossing to the desk, opened its drawer. A little sealed package met her glance; opening it she counted out its contents. Three five pound notes, a sovereign, and a half-sovereign.

"Sixteen-pounds-ten." The words left Beth's lips in a half-hysterical whisper, as, thrusting the money back in the drawer, she glanced wistfully into the portrayed features of a man smiling into hers from the level of the mantelpiece. "Dick! Dick! Would you have left me as you have—would you have called me a clog, I wonder, dear, if you had known all I do? I wanted to share that secret with you, Dick. I was going to tell you to-day, directly after I was going to wash your face, dear. I was looking forward to being gathered up in your arms—to feel your kisses on my lips. Dick I wonder if you would have remained, had you known—if you had only known?"

The smiling face peering across the room into hers mocked her in its silence. Vacantly it smiled on, fascinating Beth with an almost unnatural attraction till the sound of a knock on the door awoke the girl to a sudden realization of her surroundings.

"There's a gentleman waiting to see you dowastairs Mrs. Harben," remarked her landlady, entering the room. "Here's his card my dear. He is wishful to see you as soon as possible, and—this wire has just come."

Beth accepted both telegram and card puzzling as she did so on what matter of business a solicitor should desire to see her. Glancing at the pasteboard she turned her eyes on her companion; then, accepting the mute invitation of the landlady's nod, accompanied her down the stairs to where her visitor awaited her coming.

Like a woman in a dream, Beth listened to the news he brought her. That from practical penury she should suddenly have the handling of twenty thousand a year left her at first dazed and uncomprehending.

"Are you sure there is no mistake, Mr. Hincks?" she whispered twining her fingers nervously together. "I knew Mrs. Rowsley so slightly. I—it seems so wonderful that for so simple an act of humanity as nursing her through that illness of hers three years ago I should be so rewarded. Why—I—I thought she was a poor woman and—surely there must be some mistake for—I paid, myself, for many a little thing she required."

"My client was as eccentric as she was rich, Mrs. Harben," replied the solicitor calmly. "Ostensibly she passed out of your life, but—she commissioned me to follow your movements. It is because I have done so I am able to put my hand so readily on you as it were I might have lost all trace of your marriage to Mr. Harben. The money is left to you unconditionally in every sense, save one. There is a condition connected with the legacy which I venture to believe you will agree to."

"It is—Mr. Hincks?"

"That you agree to change your name to that of—Rowsley. I venture to hope Mr. Harben will see his way to oblige this whim of my eccentric client and thus save the money going to—er—charity?"

The shrewd-faced lawyer searched his companion's features, to wonder curiously as to the reason of that sudden flush suffusing the daintiness of Beth's beauty.

"I accept the terms of the will," she replied, with an effort. "I accept them gratefully."

"And Mr. Harben——?"

"My husband has left me," replied the girl her lips holding a hint of suppressed tears in their tremor. "I—I may not see him for many months—perhaps never. Mr. Hincks, I may count on you for help and advice at any time? You will continue to administer the estate for me?"

"I shall be only too pleased to do so Mrs.—er—Rowsley," replied the lawyer dryly. "I should be pleased to receive you at my office to-morrow with a view to making a transfer of all moneys into the bank you may suggest and to arrange for the formal changing of your name. Shall we say eleven?"

"It will suit me perfectly. Good bye and—God bless you for your news Mr. Hincks! You don't know—you can't realize all it means for me."

Dully, as in a dream, Beth watched the solicitor take his departure. Unrealizingly she listened to his low, hurried assurance of the case with which a judicial separation could be secured, Her mind was in too much of a tumult to understand his legal jargon, as accompanying her visitor to the door, she closed it behind him the crush of paper against the handle reminding her of the telegram yet clasped within her fingers.

Returning to the parlour she ripped opened the orange envelope, a startled cry of agony escaping her lips as she did so. If brief in text it proved yet eminently to the point.

"Dead!" she whispered dully. "Dead! Mother dead!"

She reeled slightly, then steadying herself by a violent effort of will passed a trembling hand across her icy temples.

"Dead?" she whispered. "Dick told me I was to return to her and await his sending for me—the clog! Fate is helping him in his desire to wipe me out of his life. Unless I choose he can now never trace me. Tacked on to him, Dick said he could never make a name for himself. That, from to-day, Dick Harben belongs to the past. So be it! From to-day Beth Harben will also belong to the past and Betty Rowsley will rise phœnix-like, in her place."

The quivering lips trembled stormily. Blinding tears swept into Beth's eyes as, suddenly weakening, she sank on to the sofa and, burying her face amid its cushions, sobbed as though her heart would break.

Swiftly the minutes passed unnoticed, till a touch on the shoulder caused the weeping girl to stay her grief. Shamed at being thus seen, Beth sprang to her feet and allowed herself to be caught resistlessly to her landlady's sympathetic bosom.

"Oh! My dear—my dear," she whispered, gently. "My heart bleeds for you. I couldn't help reading what was on the telegram. You see, it's lying flat on the carpet. Don't cry, my pretty. You must hold up till Mr. Harben comes in. He'll be as cut up as you are, I dare swear."

Beth's face grew suddenly hard.

"My husband has left me; Mrs. Taddy," she said, wearily, gently disengaging herself from her companion's arms, adding, in a sudden burst of confidence: "Dear Mrs. Taddy, you have been so good to us that I will tell you all. I want sympathy—a woman's sympathy, and you will, give it me. I know you will. Dick has left me, because I am a drag on his making a name for himself. He has left me till he does, and—I shall never be able to find him till then, for—he is changing his name, and——"

"You think he'll write for you——?"

There was a subtle sympathy underlying the mockery of Mrs. Taddy's smile which went direct to Beth's heart.

"He could not be so cruel as to want to leave me for ever," she whispered back, for all her heart failed to echo the assurance of her accent.

"Perhaps he will, dearie, replied the woman, adding, angrily: "To my mind, Dick Harben, husband of yours or no husband of yours, is a blackguard. No man could have had a better wife than you are and——oh, were I you, I should hate him!" "Hate him!"

A faint colour stole over Beth's tear-stained loveliness.

"Had he left me a fortnight' ago I might have done so perhaps, dear Mrs. Taddy," said she, tremblingly. "Whatever he did now, I don't think I could do that. He is my husband, dear Mrs. Taddy. For better or worse, he is my husband."

Beth's eyes shone like stars as searchingly they held her landlady's gaze in a steady thrall. And Mrs. Taddy, being a woman, understood.

* * *

In five years much happens.

They had done so in Beth Harben's case. From the poverty consequent on being a struggling actor's wife, she had become not only a wealthy woman, but also the proprietress of the Trafalgar Square Theatre. Yet London knew but little of Mrs. Elizabeth Rowsley, save as a name. The management of the vast playhouse she had entrusted to a man well known in the theatrical world who knew how to keep his own counsel. Ostensibly the head of the palatial building, he saw to the production of various successful pieces, though it was stated their selection was the only part its proprietress took in the business of the theatre.

With Dick Harben the Fates had not been so kind. Under the name of Caryll Belling he had played with varying success in London, a chance lead at one of the Strand theatres winning for him considerable recognition at the hands of the Press. For two months he reigned a prominent figure of the boards; then the failure of his syndicate threw him once again into the ranks of the Bedford Street unemployeds at a moment when a fresh play was about to be rehearsed at the Trafalgar Square.

On the spur of the moment he had forwarded his name to the theatre's management, soliciting an engagement, and to his pleasurable satisfaction received a reply to call at the offices of the theatre the morning of the reception of his letter.

Farley, the manager, received him in his luxuriously-furnished office with a smile of welcome.

"Hallos, Belling," said he motioning his visitor to a seat. "Your application was received in the nick of time. There are just two parts vacant in the cast. The lead and—that of Danny Gulverton the specialist. For old time's sake I recommended you to the chief. I want you to have the part of Sir Tracy Bellairs, but you'll have to take your chance against Tom Vannicer and Laurence Demial."

"Both better known names than my own," Harben smiled wryly. "With luck I shall have the Specialist in the cast, Farley."

"Bosh! I've recommended you most warmly and—your show as Alick Aintree ought to stand you in good stead," laughed the manager. 'If the selection had been left to me as usual, you'd have had the part of Bellairs. As it is, Mrs. Rowsley has notified me of the fact that she intends to select her leading man, and—hallos, she has arrived. There goes her bell."

Rising from his seat Farley passed out of the room to return in a few moments with the remark Harben was waiting for.

"Second door down the passage on the right, old chap," said he, holding the door open to allow his visitor egress. "All luck."

Harben smiled weakly, then passing the manager, tapped at the indicated door. Receiving an invitation to enter he did so, halting like a man paralyzed, his back to the closed portal, on recognizing the room's inmate.

"Beth!" he breathed. "Beth! Thank God! I've found you at last."

A slow smile of infinite sweetness dawned over his wife's lips.

"Mr. Belling," she said, gently, "my name is no longer Beth. On the day you changed your name I did the same with mine. It is now Elizabeth Rowsley. I am the proprietress of this theatre and—you don't know how anxiously I have awaited the moment for you to apply for an engagement here. It was for that reason I have effaced myself—allowed myself to be known only as a name to the theatrical profession."

Harben walked uncertainly towards the woman holding him fascinated by the mesmerism of her beauty.

"Beth," said he huskily, "I don't ask you to believe me, but since the day I left you I have been trying to find you. I have never known a day's peace. A month after I had played the part of a cad I returned to the lodgings, only to find you gone. I went down to Hampshire—your mother was dead. Whilst I had the money I employed detectives to discover you, and they failed. I should like you to know this—before I leave this room, for I realize I stand no chance of getting the engagement I came for."

The woman's eyes grew misty as, going to a side-door, she disappeared to return in the company of a child. She was the counterpart of her mother in every feature, with the exception of the eyes. They were those of the man before her.

"Beth," said she, gently, giving the child the contract lying on the open desk, "take this to daddy, and ask him to put his name to it, for your sake and mine. Tell him, dear, how lonely mumsie was without him; that she only hid away from him till she could welcome him to her own theatre and prove to him she was not—a clog!"

"Beth!" The name escaped Harben's lips in uncertain accents. "You believe my tale of searching for you? You——?"

"I knew it. I have even bribed your detective to tell you he had failed in his search," she whispered back, watching the man crush the child to his breast. "Dick, you don't know how I have had to suffer to win the pleasure of this moment. I so wanted you—to come and ask me to have you."

Sobbingly; she allowed herself to be encircled by her husband's arm as, pillowing her head on his shoulder, she listened to the old love words he had breathed in her ears in a dim yet unforgotten past; listened to the trembling question why she had not acquainted him of her great secret.

"I came home to tell you the afternoon you left—to seek your fortune, dear," she whispered back. "But for Beth, I might have given in. As it is—she has been the key which will open to us the gates of a new and greater happiness than we have ever known, my darling.

WHERE IS THE BRITISH THRONE?

THE VENERABLE CHAIR IN WESTMINISTER ABBEY AND SOME OF ITS RIVALS

One is so accustomed to speak about the "Throne" that it seems an absurdity to ask where it is; and it is certainly an embarrassment to find that the answer is not ready to the lips. As a matter of fact, it would puzzle the cleverest man to say precisely where the "Throne" of which he speaks so glibly is to be found.

It is no difficult matter to point to half-a-dozen Royal seats in England on each of which His Majesty sits in state; it is much less easy to say definitely and with authority which of them all is really Britain's Throne.

Among the rival claims probably the strongest is that of the venerable oaken chair in Westminster Abbey, which has seen the crowning of every British Sovereign since the first Edward brought it from Scotland more than six centuries ago. Not only has it this high antiquity and this splendid history to support its title, it contains, as we all know, the venerable Stone of Scone, on which generations of Scotland's kings sat for their crowning, and thus is the Royal symbol of two kingdoms.

But, however strong a case may be made out for the Abbey chair, it has many powerful rivals. But a stone's-throw away there is a much more regal throne in the House of Lords, one worthy of the ruler of a vast empire, with its rich upholstery, its carving and gilding and its flash of crystals, standing proudly on its dais under a stately canopy.

Compared with its Abbey rival it is, it is true, an infant of but seventy odd years; but it is the seat on which the King makes his most splendid and impressive appearance when his Parliament is opened or prorogued.

In His Majesty's Robing Room in the House of Lords, a magnificent apartment with wonderful carvings and frescoes, is a smaller, but hand-some, throne, on which he takes his seat for the putting on of his state robes. Raised on its dais, with its background of the Royal arms and its imposing canopy, this minor throne is little less impressive than that in the peers' chamber itself.

In St. James's Palace, which has been Royal for many centuries, you will find probably the most splendid throne of them all, with its regal drapings, its gorgeous heraldry, and its imposing canopy. This is His Majesty's seat when presiding over his Levees, and on all state occasions within his Palace of St. James.

At Buckingham Palace, in a magnificent room sumptuously upholstered in red satin, with its vaulted and beautifully decorated ceiling and wonderful marble frieze, is a similar throne, richly gilt, standing beneath a lofty canopy.

If we travel to Windsor we shall see, in the Throne Room between the Waterloo Chamber and the Grand Reception Room, one of the most beautiful thrones the world can show. The gift of an Indian prince, it is fashioned from ivory, exquisitely carved and richly upholstered in blue. And this is not the only throne in the King's castle, for another is to be seen at the east end of St. George's Hall.

POINTS OF VIEW

WHAT PEOPLE ARE SAYING.

WHEN

"When the sword is dusty, the plow bright, the prisons empty, the granaries full, the steps of the temple worn down and those of the law courts grass-grown; when doctors go afoot, the bakers on horseback, and the men of letters drive in their own carriages, then the empire is well governed," says a Chinese proverb.

EMPLOYERS WHO PROHIBIT MARRIAGE TO BE PUNISHED.

The West Australian Legislative Assembly has added a new clause to the Criminal Code Bill, providing that any person or corporation prohibiting under threat of dismissal the marrying of an employee over 21 is liable to a fine of £500 or three months' imprisonment.

TWO EDITORS AND A CLOCK.

Mr. Gardiner, the Editor of the "Daily News," has just published a volume, "Pillars of Society" (Nesbit. 7s. 6d. net.) which is reviewed by Sir W. R. Nicoll in the "British Weekly."

"I have seen it suggested that these sketches were very rapidly made, but this I take leave to doubt," he says. "Mr. Gardiner, it seems to me, succeeds when he has time to consider his portrait touch by touch. Give him time and a theme that suits him, and he will do as well as anyone. For the rapid work of journalism he seems to have much smaller qualifications.

"Mr. Massingham, on the other hand, was always at his best when he had to write against time. I would have Mr. Gardiner the editor of a weekly review. It will never be really well with Mr. Massingham till he is back again in the editorial chair of a daily newspaper.

"To edit a weekly review satisfactorily a man ought to resemble as far as may be an eight-day grandfather's clock. Mr. Gardiner has the regularity, the dignity, and the quiet perception of that valuable article. Between Mr. Massingham and a sound eight-day clock there is no resemblance whatever."

"IT WILL HAVE TO DO THINGS."

"The aristocracy of the future—the privileged class—will probably be composed of healthy, handsome, not wildly intelligent persons," says Miss Cecily Hamilton in the "Daily Mail."

"In the beginning no privileged class has founded its claim upon birth: in the beginning—so far—every privileged class has founded its claim upon achievement. The first war-lords and the first merchant princes started life on a par with their fellows: it was only their descendants who looked back with pride on their parentage. And the rule seems to be that when an aristocracy, in the course of generations, comes to rely on its birth, it ceases to achieve, the world in general has no further use for it, and, sooner or later, abolishes it.

"The eugenist is backed by human experience when he works for the creation of his form of over-man. But he will do well to remember that, if his super-healthy class is to count, it will have to do more than be born and be wise and good-looking. It will have to justify its privileges; it will have to be bred for more than beauty. In short, it will have to do things. For, if it does not, the people who can—be they pale, be they pock-marked, be they hairless, be they hideous—will arise and do things to it!"

LUXURY EVERYWHERE.

"The modern note is luxury everywhere," writes Mr. G. R. Sims in the "Referee." "We eat and drink and amuse ourselves in sumptuous surroundings of which our middle-class fathers and mothers never dreamed. Contrast the modern theatre, restaurant, and tea shop with the accommodation that was good enough for the Mid-Victorians!

"Are we a happier people for the change? Are we a brighter, braisier, more contented race than we were when we lived in plainer surroundings, on plainer fare, and did with less upholstery and gilding and decoration in our palaces of pleasure? It is not for me to answer the question. I ask it.

"What is the public attitude towards the grave Imperial questions of the day? One of indifference. Indifference is the spirit of the age. There is more interest taken by the general public in the Ellis Islanding of Marie Lloyd than in fate of Ulster. The golf contest in America, between a French-Canadian and two Britishers aroused more interest than the gallant efforts of Lord Roberts to rouse the nation to the imperial necessity of citizen service. The boy Quimet was made a hero, because he won a game. The veteran who had won our battles was cold-shouldered.

OTHER PEOPLE'S TROUBLES.

"Public Opinion, now one of the most interesting periodicals of the day has a headline, 'Other People's Troubles,' and proceeds to introduce us to trouble in Japan, trouble in Natal, trouble in Java, trouble in Sydney, and trouble in Bombay. And the daily papers are full of trouble in Ulster, trouble in Dublin, trouble in Manchester, to say nothing of trouble in the Balkans, trouble in Germany, trouble in America, and—well, trouble all over the world," adds Mr. Sims.

"Is it not possible that herein lies the cause of the modern spirit of indifference? The trouble of the whole world is now laid upon our morning breakfast table. The feast is too Gargantuan. It repels. One turns from it involuntarily, to find relief in a savoury tit-bit. And the savoury tit-bit becomes the national fare."

FLYING FROM PARIS TO CAIRO VIA JERUSASEM.

The French aviator, Dancourt, set out on Tuesday to fly from Paris with a passenger to Cairo (3,375 miles) via Vienna, Constantinople, Beirut, and Jerusalem. Other flights in contemplation are to the Persian Gulf and across the Sahara.

"In 20, 30, or 100 years long voyages will only be made by the air. The problem of security will by then have long been solved, and Paris will be a three days' journey from India, Khartoum, and the Niger," says M. Rene Quinton, President of the National Aerial League.

"To wheel over Mount Moriah; to soar where soared Elijah's chariot of fire; to retrace the wanderings of the Children of Israel from the air; to look down from a Morel monoplance on the 'forty centuries' which looked down on Napolean's army! It is to seal the triumph of science over time," says the *Pall Mall*.

THE NELSON TOUCH.

"Universal satisfaction will be felt at the action of the British Admiralty in vindicating Nelson's reputation as a naval tactician," wrote the "Pall Mall" on Tuesday.

"To-day is the 108th anniversary of the Battle of Trafalgar, and the day is being celebrated throughout the Empire. The appearance of the report, therefore, comes with singular appropriateness.

"The Report of the Admiralty Committee appointed to study the tactics of Trafalgar has set at rest, for ever, it may be hoped, the discussions as to how the great battle was actually fought.

"It was believed for years that, though Nelson formulated a plan of action and communicated it to his officers, the plan was thrown to the winds and the action actually fought without regard to any tactical principles whatever.

"The Report of the Admiralty Committee shows beyond dispute that Nelson was not a mere hard fighter, but a consummate tactician, possessed not only of the ready eye for the thing to do and the will to do it, but of a mind well stored with the teaching of naval warfare in the past."

DOCTORS AND FORCIBLE FEEDING.

"The prison doctors would have been able with perfect safety to refuse to take part in forcible feeding or cat-and-mouse torture, if the medical profession, as a whole, had stood by them, and had proclaimed all participation by doctors in the torture of political prisoners to be *unprofessional conduct!*" says Miss C. Pankhurst in the *London Budget*.

"The government if they wish to prevent Suffragette offences against the law, have at their command a simple method of doing so—they can give women the vote. They prefer the alternative method of torture, although torture has proved quite ineffectual to stop militancy.

"It is the right and it is the duty of the medical profession to say that the Government, if they will insist upon torturing women instead of enfranchising them, must torture without the help or countenance of doctors."

WAR ON THE VEIL.

"A strong movement is on foot in Cairo for the emancipation of the Moslem woman and the discarding of the traditional 'veil,'" says the "Mail's" Cairo correspondent.

"The leaders of this movement are young men who have studied in the colleges and universities of England and other European countries, and who consider that the seclusion of the Egyptian and Moslem woman behind the 'veil' has been the chief factor in keeping her in her present backward state.

"The movement is meeting with the bitter opposition of supporters of the old order of things."

A "HORRIBLE DOCUMENT."

"This horrible document" is how Judge Cluer, at Shoreditch County Court, referred to a loan agreement, under which a woman said she had bound herself to pay 10s. a week for life in return for a £15 loan from another woman.

The defendant had paid £35, and was sued for £36, but the case was settled by judgment for £15.

A UNIVERSITY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

"The University of Dublin has established a co-operative society within its walls, and to-day the University Co-operative Store was opened in Trinity College. The first purchase was made by the Provost, Dr. Anthony Traill. The store is stocked with groceries, tobacco, etc. It is intended to open soon a lunch department in the College Parlour," says the *Times*.

A HINT TO JIPPLEBY.

Alice Maud Jonkins had not lost hope, though young Jippleby had hung round for three years without fixing matters up. When Alice Maud proposed taking a day trip to Cockleton-on-Sea Jippleby, of course offered himself as escort, and the fluffy-haired Miss Jonkins had expressed herself as "only too pleased, George."

They had strayed beyond the promenade, and, sitting in the Shade of a time worn groyne were his tenling to "I'm afraid to go home in the dark" from the distant mouth—organs, when—"George," suddenly remarked Miss Jonkins, "I b'leeve it was in this very spot that father proposed to mother."

"The sea impels one to adoration of the beautiful," replied George, gallantly.

"In this very spot," repeated Alice Maud.

George Jippleby betrayed some signs of nervousness. "Cupid by the sea is a deadly marksman," he observed.

The fluffy-haired maiden waited hopefully, waited without a word while the young man tried to open up a conversation on topics ranging from Bodicea to bivalves. Then he sighed.

"Well, George," she said, "he may be a good marksman, but, judgin' by results, I'm 'anged if you're a top-notcher as a forget!"

CHOIR AGAINST PARSON.

It looked like a duel between the parson and the choir, and at the end of the ninth innings the score seemed to be in favour of the singers.

It was at the morning service, and the minister, sitting in the pulpit, with a dignified expression listened to the singing of the usual anthem. Then he arose and announced in a loud, clear voice:—

"My text will be, 'Now, when the uproar had ceased.'"

For a moment the members of the choir looked as if they had been fed on persimmons instead of peaches, and then they got together and in the softest kind of whispers, began to talk it over. As a result of the subdue conference a slight change was made in the musical programme, and when the sermon had ended and the organ pealed forth, the choir sang, "Now it is high time to awake after sleep."

NOBEL'S NONEKA

A splendid sporting Cartridge of fine consistency. Never failing for quick shots. Loaded with care and preciseness. Of tremendous hitting force—yet minimum recoil. Great velocity and accuracy of pattern. Never any "blow-back." One of the best sporting cartridges on the market.

Manufactured only by:—
NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., Ltd.,
GLASGOW & LONDON.

Obtainable Wholesale (Trade only) from:—
EWART, LATHAM & Co., BOMBAY.
(Telegraphic Address "EWART").
and Retail from:—
TREACHER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY and POONA.
Mahomedally Noorbhoy, Ammunition Dealers, Abdul Rehman St., Bombay.
Goolam Husein Allibhoy, " " " " " "
Abdulally Noorbhoy, " " " " " "
Esoofally Mahomedally, " " Nagdevi Street "

WHY "OLD ORKNEY"

WHISKY is the most beneficial of all known Whiskies?

No other ater approaches Orkney Water for making Whisky.

No other Whisky approaches "**OLD ORKNEY**" the rare Old Liqueur Whisky—the brand beneficial to all consumers—the soft mellow Whisky that DOES YOU GOOD.

"The best that Scotland produces" "Insisted upon by Scotsmen all over the world and connoisseurs generally."

"**OLD ORKNEY**" Whisky produces a clean, tonic zest on the palate and is a beneficial stimulus to the organs. This benefit is not temporary, it lasts, it DOES YOU REAL GOOD.

Look for the sign of Double O, and accept no suggested substitute, for substitute there cannot be . . . .

Sold by all the leading wine Merchants Stores, Restaurants, Hotels and by

S. D. BARIA.
(Late Empire Stores)
Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DARA BROTHERS.
Hill Road, Bandra.

(SOLE AGENTS:—THE FRANCO-INDIAN TRADING CO., 73, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LECLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is just as good. Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words "DOCTEUR LE CLERC" on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

PRACTICAL BIOLOGY.

LESSONS IN PRACTICAL BIOLOGY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS. Third Edition. By Arthur Powell, B. A., M. Ch., Professor of Biology, Grant Medical College. (*The Times* Press, Bombay). Rs. 3-8. The fact that this little book has gone through three editions shows that it has been of great value to the Indian students for whose benefit it has been written. It represents a very clear and practical introduction to a fascinating subject. The descriptions of the various types of animal life are conveyed in simple language, the numerous technical terms derived from Greek and Latin words, which must prove somewhat of a stumbling block to Indian students who have not mastered these dead languages, being always carefully explained, and the derivations of the names given. The English textbooks on biology must be difficult reading to Indian students who have had no classical education. The author, moreover, helps students in Indian colleges out of a serious difficulty from which they had previously been suffering. There were no descriptions formerly available of dissections of those types of animal life met with in this country which they were compelled to study for examinations at Indian Universities. The English textbooks only gave the descriptions of the European varieties, and our students were consequently forced into the ridiculous position of having to read up the description of the European representative of a given type of animal, while depending for practical knowledge on their dissection of its nearest Indian cousin Thus for many years Astacus, the crayfish, figured in the schedule of the Bombay University, and it was fondly believed that Indian students were making themselves acquainted year after year with the structure of this interesting lobster; until it was pointed out that it did not exist in India, its nearest representative here being Palinurus, the so-called "spiny lobster" of Bombay. This creature, however, does not belong to the lobster family, and is not provided with the powerful forceps which are a prominent feature of the lobster or prawn. Similarly in the case of the earthworms, the common Perichæta postuma of Bombay, has a very different structure from the Lumbricus described in the English textbooks. The lesson from this is that it may be rather dangerous in some branches of knowledge which have not become familiar to the ordinary authorities responsible for University education to copy out the schedule of some British University, and impose such a curriculum on the Indian student, and that Senates may avoid serious mistakes by availing themselves of the expert knowledge of those few individuals who have studied the subject. The author also gives an interesting and clear account of the anatomy of the common mosquitoes, their proper method of dissection, and the points in distinguishing the various kinds, all of which is illustrated by clear and simple diagrams. Lastly there is a chapter on the Cycas, now comparatively few in number and restricted to certain tropical and subtropical regions, but which was the first of the flowering plants to appear on the earth, and which far away in the Mesozoic age were represented by dense forests which covered the greater part of the globe.

The book is certain to be of the greatest use to students and teachers in India, and the Grant Medical College is to be congratulated in possessing a teacher who is a well-recognised authority on an important and highly specialised subject.

The cinematograph film which shows Sir J. Forbes-Robertson as 'Hamlet' is drawing large crowds both in London and the Provinces. By arrangement with the owners of the film (the Gaumont Film Co., Ltd.) Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co. are issuing a very attractive 64 page shilling book, to include over 50 photographs taken from the film, together with the story of the play. Every effort is made to make the booklet a worthy souvenir of the great actor, and it should prove of distinct value to those who would otherwise find difficulty in following the play without words.

Other booklets of a similar nature are in preparation, and will be issued with the series title of "THE CINEMA BOOKS." The next two after "HAMLET" are "THE LIFE AND REIGN OF VICTORIA THE GOOD", produced in conjunction with the film "Sixty Years A Queen," with over 60 illustrations, to be published on Novemb r 10th; and "THE OLD WOOD CARVER", the first of Sir Hubert von Herkomer's films, which makes a charming story, being produced and acted in, as well as conceived by, the great artist.

Born in the reign of George IV, and intimately associated with the Courts of Queen Victoria, Edward VII and George V, Lord Suffield has been one of the best known figures of his time. In MY MEMORIES, which Mr. Herbert Jenkins will publish on October 29th, he tells of many of the most interesting and distinguished figures of his age. He well remembers, among others, "Coke of Norfolk" (the first Earl of Leicester) and the Duke of Wellington. For forty years he was the intimate friend of King Edward VII. He was Chief of Staff during his tour in India 1872-6, and since then he has occupied many important positions. He is known at every Court in Europe, where his personality has won for him many friends. As a sportsman he showed a remarkably catholic taste: running, wrestling, shooting, riding, cycling, yachting, coaching, tennis, cricket—nothing came amiss. Whyte Melville described him as: "A rider unequalled—a sportsman complete a rum 'un to follow, a bad 'un to beat."

In his Introduction to the volume Lord Charles Beresford writes "No man was more deservedly popular or more justly respected. . . His sturdy, honest character, and his devotion to the King and to Queen Alexandra (to whom the book is dedicated) endeared him to them both, and they regarded him with sentiments of true and deep affection and friendship". The volume contains many unique and heitherto unpublished illustrations. Price 16 net.

Messrs Methuen announce for publication a book on "PIUS II. THE HUMANIST POPE" by Miss Cecilia M. Ady. It tells the story of Æneas Silvius, the struggling student of the University of Siena, who started without wealth or friends, and rose by means of a persuasive tongue and a nimble pen to be first the confidential secretary of the Emperor, then Cardinal, and finally Pope.

Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co., have in the press the 4th edition of Greenwood's well-known "LIBRARIES MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES YEAR BOOK." This is the only work giving full details of these institutions in the United Kingdom, and in addition this new issue will contain an alphabetical index to the special collection of books, pictures, and museum exhibits throughout the country. This feature will be invaluable to all teachers, students, and educationalists everywhere The biographical directory of librarians is an entirely new feature, so also is the graduated addressing list of libraries, arranged according to purchasing power. This is something the publisher, bookseller and general business man has been looking for. Simultaneous publication will be made in New York by the R. Bowker & Co. of "The publishers' Weekly," "The Library Journal," and other excellent 'bookish' periodicals.

Messrs. Methuen are publishing a life of "St. BERNARDINO OF SIENA" by Mr. A. G. Ferrers Howell. The famous preacher St. Bernardino was the most prominent figure in the religious life of Italy during the early Renaissance, and was also the chief instrument in restoring, through the Strict Observance movement, the purity of the Franciscan Order. St. Bernardino's great popularity made him a favourite figure in Art, and this subject a thoroughly dealt with in a chapter by Julia Cartwright, (Mrs. Ady).

Messrs. Methuen announce for publication of a novel entitled "ONCE OF THE ANGELS," by Miss Evelyn Beacon. In this story, which comes with some timeliness after the sex discussion of the Church Congress, an appeal is made for the better instruction of our daughters that they may be safeguarded against certain of the dangers of life. The subject is a delicate one, but the author has brought to it the highest sincerity.

Messrs. Stanley Paul & Co., whose name has been associated with several works dealing with—THE WHITE SLAVE MARKET—and other social evils, have in the press an important volume on the question of sweated labour, which makes some startling charges against the very roots of our social system. The book, which will be published next month at the price of one shilling, contains many photographs of our country's underpaid workers.

"PRACTICAL SCIENCE FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS" by H. Stanley, B. Sc., will be published by Messrs. Methuen. This book is intended for Technical School 'Course' students in the earlier part of their training, and for use in Trade Schools. It contains a series of experiments in Heat, Mechanics and in Magnetism and Electricity, together with some general experiments embodying important principles.

Messrs Methuen are publishing in two volumes, a work entitled "A NATURALIST IN WESTERN CHINA" by Ernest H. Wilson, V. M. H. In horticulture and botany the author's name is a household word throughout both hemispheres, and this work is a summary of his observations and the information gained during eleven years travel in this remote and little-known land. An Introduction is contributed by Professor C. S. Sargent, and the book contains 100 illustrations and a map.

Messrs. Methuen will shortly publish a 1s. edition of "THE GRAND SEIGNEUR." The novel has been adapted by Mr. Arthur George from the play written by Messrs. Edward Ferris and B. P. Matthews which Mr. H. B. Irving has produced with such success at the Savoy Theatre.

Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co. annouce a 5s. edition of that successful work, "THE LIFE OF CESARE BORGIA," by Rafeal Sabatini, whose monograph on "Torquemada and the Spanish Inquisition" has been well received, and has already entered its second edition. The same publishers issue a new and most efficient codebook under the name "PAUL'S SIMPLICODE." Although published at 1snet (in limp cloth) this ingenious code is absolutely complete and practical.

Mrs. Charlotte Cameron recently returned from a plucky journey of 26,000 miles round the East and West coasts of Africa, and inland across Rhodesia to the Victoria Falls. She travelled alone, even in cannibal country and through fever-swamps along the West Coast, and wrote an account of her trip as she went. This is to be published by Mr. Stanley Paul, with 150 photographs from the authoress's own camera. A most interesting chapter is that describing a visit to Robben Island, the Leper Settlement, and although Mrs. Cameron writes modestly, the reader must marvel at her disregard of all dangers.

Messrs. John Long, Ltd., will shortly publish a new Novel by Stanley Ford, entitled "Erzuka." It is the story of an adventuress and her fascinated victims. The background of the story is sometimes London sometimes Paris, Rome and various parts of the continent. The heroine succeeds eventually in marrying a young diplomatist who loses his position in the service owing to this ill-advised union. To the wife's deathbed remorse there is a pathetic and dramatic development.

Messrs. Witherby announce that they will publish in December next INDIAN PIGEONS AND DOVES, By E. C. STUART BAKER, F. Z. S., F. L. S., M. B. O. U. The book is illustrated with Twenty-seven coloured plates representing all the species of Indian Pigeons and Doves, reproduced by the most approved modern methods from the Drawings of Messrs. G. E. Lodge and H. Gronvold, and is a Companion volume to "Indian Ducks and their Allies" by the same author. The text is very full and appeals to the sportsman as well as the naturalist.

A new and illustrated edition of Mr. Kenneth Grahame's delightful story "THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS" will be published by Messrs Methuen. There are eight illustrations in colour by Paul Bransom.

SIR EDWARD GREY

A STRIKING PEN SKETCH.

One of the most interesting features of the current number of the "Pall Mall Magazine" in an article by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in which the writer discusses the personality of the Foreign Secretary.

There are few public men who, at least in the last few years, have been more before the world says Mr. O'Connor there are few who have a longer record in the House of Commons; no man in modern times has held the great department of the Foreign Office for so lengthened a period: and yet it is true to say that there is no public man who remains less known either to the public or to the House of Commons than Sir Edward Grey. It is part of his extraordinary influence that he is so typically English, and in nothing is he more so than in that instinctive reserve shyness and reticence which are the most marked characteristics of his race.

A RETICENT STATESMAN.

And thus it is that the qualities which are becoming rarer in public life, owing to the democratisation of our institutions seem so natural to him, and indicate not pride, still less vanity, but simply the old primordial English instincts of reserve, reticence and hatred of self-advertisement or even of self-revelation. I put all these things in the forefront of a study of Sir Edward Grey for I think they have the largest share in accounting for his extraordinary position and quite marvellous career. His position and his career are a triumph mainly of character and of temperament; and these qualities again are the explanation of much he has achieved by the fact that they are so thoroughly racy of the soil and the people in whose service he is employed.

And yet how much are these qualities in contrast with the practices and apparently with even the necessities of modern democratic politics! Now more than ever the English public man has to take into account the man in the street; and the man in the street is to-day one who has his share in deciding all things who votes and speaks and above all who reads his daily paper. This modern man in the street can no longer be treated with the aloofness and scorn which were possible when nations were ruled in courts and by bureaucracies; the man in the street wants to know. And thus it is that the modern statesman even when he is so despotic and old-world as Bismarck, has to go to the newspaper and the newspaper man and bring his powerful aid to the assistance of even a Foreign Secretary. And yet there is Sir Edward Grey, Foreign Secretary for seven long years and in most difficult times, and I do not know yet of any occasion on which he has had yet to seek the newspaper or has ever consented to be interviewed. Not that he is inaccessible; on the contrary he gives a pleasant, even a winning reception to anybody who seeks to see him; but he never seeks anybody. I do not know that he has ever entertained—at least largely—any body of journalists. They all praise him, but their praise is given, not asked.

SIR E. GREY'S ORATORY.

There are no heights in the speaking of Sir Edward Grey. It has none of the massive strength of the speeches of Mr. Asquith. It has none of those passages of glowing appeal that are to be found in any speech of any length from Mr. Lloyd George. It has none of the devastating vehemence of Mr. Churchill, when he is atttacking a political enemy. And yet I repeat what I have often written before, that there has never been in my time so perfect an official speaker. The very qualities which I have described as wanting would perhaps be flaws rather than an addition to the effectiveness of his remarkable form of speech. Cold, simple, lucid, without a phrase that strikes without a moment of passionate appeal, the speeches strike the audience as just those which should be delivered by a man who is dealing with mighty and formidable forces, behind whose words stand vast fleets and armies and all the potentialities of a great and proud Empire. The man whose words carry such affrighting possibilities is held, and properly held, to speak in the right tone when he declines to be passionate, exuberant or diffuse.

A POLITICAL ENIGMA.

Sir Edward Grey still remains an unsolved enigma to his contemporaries—even to those who have known and watched and heard him in the House of Commons for a quarter of a century. What, for instance, are his views on domestic politics? On that subject he has been compulsorily silent for all these years of the Foreign Office. I have heard it said by those who ought to know him that this apparently cold, haughty man of ancient descent ranks among the Radical rather than the more moderate elements even of the present Cabinet. This is a fact that seems to be dimly realised by his political opponents, who, in private, often express a greater dread of him than of any other of the present Ministers. The dread is embittered by the sense that birth, heredity and his temperament ought to have ranged him on their side rather than among their potent enemies.

Perhaps the best thing I have heard said about Sir Edward Grey was by one who knew him well. "Grey," said this friend, "is the man above all men to carry through a revolution; he would do it with such exquisite courtesy, in language so retrained with such an appearance of perfect moderation. I can imagine him," went on this friend—he was speaking in after dinner exuberance—"getting up and proposing, for instance, a Bill in these terms: 'The proposal of the Government in this Bill is that the King shall be dethroned and beheaded. The House Sir Edward was represented as adding in this imaginary speech, will observe the studious moderation of this measure. It does not, for instance, suggest that the death of His Majesty should be accompanied by any cruelty of method; there is no proposal, for instance, and the Government would not accept any amendment on these lines, that His Majesty should be immersed in boiling oil. The Bill simply proposes that he should be beheaded, and that is a proposal to which no man of moderate and open mind could find any objection. It is on those lines of true Conservatism which I would hope will recommend it even to right hon. and hon. gentlemen opposite.'" It was conscious caricature, but it gave some idea of the tremendous possibilities there are felt to be in this quiet, aloof, cold, reserved man with the long Norman descent and the pronounced Norman physique.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

Dobbins: "I say, old fellow, you are getting thin since you retired from business."

Tobbins (ex-shopkeeper): "That's right. You see, I don't weigh as much as I did."

They had scrambled through the first dance on the programme and he was leading her back to a seat.

"I could die dancing, couldn't you?" he asked.

"No," she replied. "There are pleasanter ways than being trampled to death."

Miss Hogabust (of Chicago): "And what profession is your son in, Lord Hightop?"

Lord Hightop: "Oh, when Algy leaves college I expect he will take orders."

Miss Hogabust (surprised); "You don't say! Well, poppa has got some real nice gentlemen travelling for him."

A Teacher in a certain town (we considerately decline to be more specific) had a great deal of trouble to make a boy in his class understand a point in his lesson. Finally, however, he succeeded, and, drawing a long breath, remarked:—

"If it wasn't for me you would be the greatest donkey in this town."

"There is a tide in the affairs of men," said the man who habitually quotes Shakespeare. "which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune."

"Yes," replied the man who had married an heiress, "I remember the tide that led to my fortune well."

"What tide was that?"

"It was an eventide, and we were sitting in the garden."

Johnny was putting some questions to his father on the subject of astronomy, in the course of which he asked if the moon was inhabited.

"Oh, yes," said the parent; "there are people living in the moon."

"Are there many?" queried the youngster.

"Yes, lots," was the reply; "far more than in this world."

"Why, then," said the youth, "aren't they crowded a good deal at half-moon?"

The story is told of a veteran of the American Civil War who returned to the home of his boyhood to attend a banquet given by the old boys. The diners were all men he had known as youngsters. He expected them to talk over old times. Instead, one talked incessantly about his bad liver; another discoursed on his weak heart; a third had a lot to say about his kidney trouble, and so it went on. When the veteran returned to his home he was asked how he enjoyed the banquet.

"Banquet!" he replied, showing vexation. "It wasn't a banquet. It was an organ recital."

They had cut off a Chinaman's queue. And were painting his head a bright blueue;

So the Chinaman said.

As they daubed at his head:

"When I sueue yueue, yueue'll rueue what yueue dueue."

"It's a great pity," said the convicted burglar to his counsel, "that you couldn't have made that closing speech of yours at the opening of the case."

"I don't see how that would have improved matters," said the advocate.

"It would, though," explained his client. "Then the jury would have been asleep when the evidence came on, and I'd have stood some chance."

Son: "I say, pa!"

Father: "Well?"

Son: "Is a vessel a boat?"

Father: "Yes."

Son (after some thought): I say, pa!"

Father (impatiently): "What is it?"

Son: "What kind of a boat is a blood vessel?"

Father (absently): "It's a lifeboat. Now run away to bed."

A professor of Illinois University, who is very popular among the students, was entertaining a group of them at his residence one night. Taking down a magnificent sword that hung over the fire-place, he brandished it about, exclaiming:—

"Never will I forget the day I drew this blade for the first time."

'Where did you draw it, sir?' an awestruck freshman asked.

"At a raffle," said the professor.

The new baby had proved itself the possessor of extraordinary lung powers. One day baby's brother, little Johnny, said to his mother:—

"Ma' little brother came from Heaven, didn't he?"

"Yes, dear," answered the mother.

Johnny was silent for a minute, and then he went on:—

"I say, ma."

"What is it, Johnny?"

"I don't blame the angels for slinging him out, do you?"

"Doctor," said the caller, "I'm a victim of insomnia. Can you cure me?"

"I can," replied the physician. "But before I take the case I want to ask you one question. Are you in business for yourself, or do you work for others?"

"I'm employed as an assistant at a grocery," answered the patient.

"Then you'll have to pay in advance," said the doctor. 'I'm not doubting your honesty, but after I get through with you the chances are you will sleep so soundly you'll lose your job. Then you can't pay me."

Visitor (sampling Belfast stout with evident appreciation): "Really, this is splendid stuff. They say that it is both meat and drink."

Workman (interrupting): "Suure, an' it's roight ye are, sor; an' if ye take plenty av it it'll foind ye lodgings, too."

Not long ago a North-country vicar married an elderly couple at eleven o'clock in the morning At three in the afternoon his duties took him to the neighbouring cemetery, where he met the same couple seated lovingly on one of the benches.

"You see, sir," the husband explained, "My wife is a real un for pleasure. I wanted to goo back to me work this afternoon, but th' missus sed we'd better enjoy oursalves to th' full and mak' a day on't."

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., Guildford St., LONDON, S.E.

"From the same tin of Benger's Food you can maintain a healthy man or feed a baby."

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, combines all the elements necessary to sustain life in full vigour. In addition it contains the natural digestive principles which act upon these Food elements, and enable them to be assimilated with ease by persons of all ages.

During illness, convalescence, and whenever light food and special nourishment is required, Benger's has proved itself to be the most valuable Food known to Science.

BENGER'S FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

Sold by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Invalid Tea and Cocoa may be prepared with Benger's Food, and many recipes for pleasing Invalid dishes are contained in the Booklet "Benger's Food and How to Use it." A copy will be sent post free on application to—

BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER.

Branch Offices—
New York (U.S.A.): 115 William St. Sydney (N.S.W.): 117 Pitt St.
Canadian Agents—National Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd., 24, St. Gabriel St., MONTREAL, and Branches throughout Canada.

16/1

for WORRIED WORNOUT WORKERS
SPERMINUM is the natural source of health and vital strength isolated and purified from Organic bases. In the form of the Essence SPERMIN acts as a reviver of vital energy.
Nervous Debility, Senility, Hysteria, Tuberculosis, Impotentia in Neurasthenia will find a corrective in Poehl's Spermin Essence.
For further particulars etc., apply to the Sole Depot:
Sperminum can be had from all Chemists, or from the
N. POWELL & Co.,
Byculla, Fort, Bombay.
SPERMINUM

DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.
"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.
"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.
"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."
"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signature.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

TEN SHIPS STILL MISSING.

TERRIBLE TALE OF LOST LIVES.

FOUNDERING OF BRITISH STEAMER.

167 MEN UNACCOUNTED FOR.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The death-roll in the disasters on the Canadian Lakes is increasing.

It is now confirmed that the steamer "James Carruthers," with the crew and 370 thousand bushels of wheat was lost.

The British steamer "Bridgeport" foundered in a sea-storm. The crew of 45 are supposed to have been drowned.

Ten vessels are still not accounted for.

Their crews aggregate 167.—Reuter.

TORONTO, Nov. 14.

The underwriters estimate that the losses due to the gale on the Lakes amount to 3½ million dollars. Eighty per cent. of the insurance is divided between British and American companies.—Reuter.

MR. BONAR LAW AND ULSTER.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOLLOWS EMPHATIC WARNING.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Mr. Bonar Law, speaking at Norwich this evening, said the situation with regard to Home Rule had not changed since he spoke on Oct. 29. If the Government persisted in obeying the orders of Mr. Redmond, "we shall be face to face with national disaster." If they attempted to coerce Ulster without the sanction of the people, "we shall support Ulster."

"We shall be in honour bound to use any and every means to prevent British troops being used to shoot down loyal Irishmen. Think what that means! If the Government have any proposals which will avert these horrors, we will consider them most carefully, solely with regard, not to the interests of the Party, but to the welfare of the nation."

There was a scene of frantic enthusiasm, the audience rising and singing "Rule Britannia."—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The tide against the Government, Mr. Bonar Law continued was now in flood. The Unionists, if in power in the next Parliament, would carry out their fiscal policy. They would not impose new duties on food, but a moderate tariff on manufactured goods, and would establish the principle of Imperial Preference. They would compensate agriculturalists for any losses from the tariff by a readjustment of local taxation. They would also appoint a committee to consider the possibility of making insurance voluntary.—Reuter.

LARKIN'S FIERY CROSS.

CONDEMNED BY A LABOUR LEADER.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In a speech at Bristol, last night, Mr. Birrell was cheered when he referred to the 'happy release' of Jim Larkin. He declared that the Government had not sought to interfere with the elections. Larkin had not been released until his imprisonment had been considered sufficient.

In an interview at Liverpool, Mr. Havelock Wilson, who had been attending the sailors' and firemen's meetings, protested against Larkin's declaration regarding the fiery cross. He would not allow Larkin to dictate a strike.

All the papers publish editorial articles on the release.

The *Daily Telegraph's* description of the Government's action as dragging the majesty of law into the dirt for Party necessity is typical of the Unionist comments, which scathingly denounce the Government.

The *Daily Chronicle* says that the Cabinet has shown high moral courage, disregarding Tory misrepresentation and repairing a blunder due to the inglorious traditions of Dublin Castle.

The *Daily News* says the Government's repentance will not entirely restore the credit it has lost by the blunder of allowing such a prosecution.—Reuter.

LARKIN'S THREATS.

FIERY OUTBURST ON RELEASE FROM PRISON.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Larkin has been released. He started immediately telephoning instructions to his followers, and then appeared in Liberty Hall, where he received an ovation from 3,000 men. He exclaimed that they had beaten the strongest Government of modern times. The Government had made a mistake in imprisoning him, but they had made a greater mistake in releasing him. He would raise the fiery cross in England. There would be a general strike in England in a few hours. Lord Aberdeen must go. He was a tool in the hands of unscrupulous Dublin capitalists. The only friends of Dublin were the working classes.—Reuter.

FRANK WOOTTON TO RETIRE.

AND START AS A TRAINER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The *Sportsman* states that the jockey, Frank Wootton, is retiring at the end of the season. He will spend a holiday in Australia prior to becoming a trainer in England.—Reuter.

KING'S PROMISE.

A QUESTION FROM AFRICA.

HOW IS IT TREATED BY THE PEOPLE?

LONDON Nov. 14.

Mr. Merriman to-day made a striking speech at Cape Town on the Indian question.

He said that the failure to arrive at a settlement was unfortunate for South Africa, and a stumbling block to the Union. What they in South Africa did to the Indians had an echo elsewhere. People were found talking about loyalty, but if they were really loyal, they must be prepared to make some sacrifice. The King had given solemn assurances to the people of India, and if the South Africans, by their actions, lent colour to the idea that those promises availed nothing, they would be placing a very deadly weapon in the hands of the agitators in India who were hostile to the British Empire.—Reuter.

[Further telegrams relating to the Indian cause in South Africa are published on the next page.]

HAS HUERTA FLED?

STILL NO REPLY TO U. S. ULTIMATUM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.

There is still no reply to the United States' demands, which were cabled to President Huerta to prevent the assembly of the newly-elected Congress. It is rumoured that Senor Huerta has fled.

Mr. Hale's negotiations with the rebel leader, General Carranza, which were unofficial, related to the raising of the embargo upon the importation of arms.

President Wilson has informed journalists that he does not contemplate issuing a statement on the Mexican situation at present, but there are more favourable elements in the case.—Reuter.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

FAILURE OF BIG AMERICAN BANKING HOUSE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.

A receiver has been appointed for the banking house of Messrs. H. B. Hollins and Company, which has extensive interests in Mexico. The firm's liabilities are estimated at five million dollars and their assets at fifty thousand dollars.

General Carranza, to-day, declared that he would not accept mediation by the United States in any form. The Constitutionals only wanted the right to import munitions.

A message from Mexico City states that Congress has been summoned to assemble on Saturday.—Reuter.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

The German Legation in Mexico has advised the Germans in Torreon to go to the coast.—Reuter

INDUSTRIAL ARBITRATION.

JUDGE AND THE DRAWBACKS OF WAGES BOARDS.

SYDNEY, Nov. 13.

Mr. Justice Piddington, of the Royal Commission on Industrial Arbitration, says that the Wages Board system is cumbersome, lengthy and expensive, and that it should be replaced by a Court of three judges of the same status as the Supreme Court. It is essential, in view of the greatness of the financial and other issues involved, that those presiding over arbitration tribunals should be permanent salaried officials of the highest judicial status.—Reuter.

TRAIN FALLS THROUGH A BRIDGE.

20 KILLED AND 250 INJURED.

MONTGOMERY, (ALABAMA), Nov. 13.

A train fell through a trestle bridge at Clayton. The casualties were twenty killed and 250 injured.—Reuter.

CLAYTON, Nov. 14.

The train was crowded with merry-makers going to a country fair. The engine-driver was putting on speed to make up time, when the bridge collapsed under the strain.—Reuter.

TURCO-GREEK PEACE.

SIGNED AT MIDNIGHT.

ATHENS, Nov. 14.

Peace between Greece and Turkey was signed at midnight.

NEW ZEALAND STRIKE.

SITUATION IMPROVES.

WELLINGTON, Nov. 14.

The strike situation is improving. Everything is quiet.—Reuter.

NOBEL PRIZE.

WON BY MR. RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

The Nobel Prize for Literature has been conferred on the Indian poet, Mr. Rabindranath Tagore.—Reuter.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil, at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable, and cleanest method of cooking.

SHARE BAZAAR.

NORMAL CONDITIONS YESTERDAY.

DEFAULTERS' ARRANGEMENT FOR SETTLEMENT.

After the "Kartik Shud Poornima" holiday, the Share Bazaar opened yesterday as usual. It was reported on Wednesday that about 30 Parsi and Hindu brokers, both certified and uncertified, had failed and were unable to meet their liabilities. The brokers discussed this matter among themselves yesterday, and waited anxiously to see the names of the defaulters on the board.

Inquiries made in the bazaar showed that there are about 350 certified brokers, of whom about 25 have failed.

Some of the defaulters are of good standing and well known in banking circles, and they are ready to pay four annas in the rupee cash, and also furnish a promissory note for four annas more.

It is stated that the names of the defaulters will be exposed on the board a week later.

The following prices were quoted yesterday:—Fazulbhoy Rs. 460, David Rs. 460, Standard Rs. 1,130, New Great Rs. 212½, Finlay Rs. 305, Swan Rs 275, Crescent Rs. 111½, Currimbhoy Rs 217½, Merchant Bank Rs. 5, Specie Bank Rs. 37, Bombay Bank Rs. 1,195 and Central Bank Rs. 19.

ADMIRALTY APPOINTMENTS.

SIR CECIL BURNEY'S NEW COMMAND.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney has been appointed to the command of the Second and Third Fleets.

Rear-Admiral C. E. Madden has been appointed to the command of the Second Cruiser Squadron; and Rear-Admiral William C. Pakenham to the command of the Third Cruiser Squadron.—Reuter.

NEW SEA LORD.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

Captain Cecil Lambert has been appointed Fourth Sea Lord.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LOANS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

It is remarked that while the underwriters have been saddled with 72 per cent. of the Australian loan, the British portion of the Rumonian loan of £9,000,000 has been fully subscribed.—Reuter.

COW-SACRIFICE.

DEFIANCE OF ORDERS AT AYODHIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

The *Leader's* Fyzabad correspondent wires to-day that there were fresh developments in Ayodhia yesterday as the result of a Mahomedan conference at Fyzabad which was joined also by those Mahomedans who were supposed to have been urging the stoppage of cow-sacrifice. The Mahomedans sent messages to the Government, who declined to interfere, and communicated its orders through Mr. Way. Some Mahomedans spread a rumour that the Government had sanctioned the sacrifice. Thereupon the Hindus became very excited but were pacified by the information which their leaders gave them. The excitement was renewed yesterday, when a man, named Ghafoor sacrificed a cow in one Abdul Wahid's house in Bashat Kund, in spite of the general and special prohibitory orders, and himself reported the matter to the police. Ghafoor and Abdul Wahid were both arrested. They were subsequently released on bail of Rs, 5,000. Notices have been issued by the District Magistrate for their prosecution under section 188, I. P. C.

A public meeting to thank the Government and pray for the absolute stoppage of cow-sacrifice will be held on Sunday.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

A marked improvement took place in the share market yesterday, and in some stocks buyer's limits could not be worked. There was a general advance of a few annas. Jute was also strong. A further decline was recorded in the Bank of Bengal shares. The transactions reported included:—

Coal shares—Baraboni, Rs. 14-4 and Rs. 14-8; Bhalgora, Rs. 21-4, Rs. 21-8, Rs. 21-12 and Rs. 22; Bhulanbararee, Rs. 17-12 and Rs. 18; Bengal Giridih, Rs. 11; Burragarh, Rs. 2-10; Damude, Rs. 18-4; Ghusick, Rs. 17-8; Lakurka, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 17-12; Raneegung, Rs. 20-12 and Rs. 21; Sendre, Rs. 13-12 and Rs. 14; Teetulmuri, Rs. 9-4 and Rs. 9-8.

Jute shares.—Auckland (pref), Rs. 100; Burnagore, Rs. 73-8, Rs. 74 and Rs. 74-8; Gourepore (pref), Rs. 98; Howrah (ord), Rs. 115-8 and Rs. 116; Kamarhatty (ord), Rs. 120; Kanknarrah (ord), Rs, 179 and 180; Longview, Rs. 74.

LATER.

Coal shares were less in request on the market to-day lower prices being accepted in many cases. The inquiry for jute shares was limited. The transactions included:—Baraboni, Rs 14-4; Kuardi, Rs. 16-4; Lakurka, Rs. 17-4; and 17-8; Seudia, Rs. 19-12 and Rs 19-14; South Govindpore, Rs. 8-8 and 8-10; Teetulmuri, Rs. 9-4 and Rs. 9-8. In jute, Auckland (ord) were at Rs. 103 and 104; Delhi (ord), Rs. 111 and Rs. 112 Barnagore, Rs. 75 and Kanknarrah; (ord) Rs. 178.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

WELCOME ADDRESSES AT BIJAPUR.

PROVISION FOR NEEDS OF THE DISTRICT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHOLAPUR, Nov. 14.

Their Excellencies visited the Ekruk Tank and inspected the water-works before starting for Bijapur this morning.

BIJAPUR, Nov. 14.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon, accompanied by Lady Willingdon and suite, arrived here at 2-20 p.m. by a special train which left Sholapur at 10 a.m. At the station His Excellency was received by Mr. Kabaraji, Collector, Mr. Baker, District Judge, Mr. Shanon, Assistant Collector, Mr. Start, Special Assistant Collector, Criminal Tribes Settlement, and the presidents of the Bijapur Municipality and District Local Board. His Excellency and party then drove to the Collector's bungalow, and later to the Durbar Hall, where he received addresses from the Bijapur Municipality and the District Local Board.

LORD WILLINGDON'S REPLY TO MUNICIPALITY.

Replying to the address from the Municipality, His Excellency said:

It is only a few days ago that you had the high honour of receiving a visit from H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge, and I am delighted to feel that you worthily upheld the high reputation we hold in this Presidency for loyalty and devotion to the Crown by giving him, as the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor in India, a reception well worthy of the great traditions of your city, and one as to which he has been pleased to express his warm appreciation.

To-day, it is the Governor of your Presidency whom you are meeting for the first time, and I wish at once to thank you for the cordiality of your greeting to Lady Willingdon and myself and for your generous wishes for our health and happiness while we live amongst you. Believe me, I did not come here expecting to receive a brilliant reception. My object in coming is to see for myself those noble monuments of your great and glorious past, which must be retained and preserved in the memory of your splendid traditions, and at the same time I wish by learning the necessities of your local life, by making the acquaintance and, I hope, the friendship of those who minister to the requirements of your people, to help you in future to build up a new city, progressive, prosperous and wealthy and to see Bijapur taking a high place in these later days, as she did in ancient times, as one of the most important cities of the Indian Empire. I am deeply distressed to know that in this district you have had a severe visitation of the plague, but congratulate the inhabitants of your town warmly for realising so clearly that in inoculation lies the real remedy for this scourge, for I understand that over 10,000 people have been treated in this way. I most profoundly trust that, ere long, I may hear that you have succeeded in stamping out this terrible malady.

WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

A good and sufficient water supply, both for the health of your citizens and for the continued progress of industrial enterprise, is an urgent necessity and I am very glad to hear that you hope, early next year, to be assured of a full and sufficient, supply for all your needs. Let me thank you for your warm appreciation of help which the Government has been able to give you in order to carry through this important undertaking. You very properly remark that an indispensable accompaniment of a plentiful water supply is a well devised system of drainage, and I notice with great satisfaction that you are giving serious attention to this question. When your scheme is prepared and comes up for sanction, Government will be prepared to assist you financially provided that your scheme has received the sanction of the Sanitary Board, and that the condition of your Municipal finances indicates the necessity for it.

PROVISION FOR SCHOOL ROOMS.

The question of proper accommodation for children in suitable school houses is receiving the earnest attention of the Government. You are probably aware that it has been decided to give free grants for the construction and equipment of primary schools to those municipalities who are in the greatest need of such buildings, but are not in a position to provide their share of the cost. I would ask you to submit your proposals to the Director of Public Instruction who will consider them along with other applications.

LAND TRANSFERS.

I understand that your application for certain transfers of land from the Government to your municipality was laid before my predecessor when he visited your city and has since been under the consideration of the Government. I am glad to tell you that we hope to give you our final decision before long on what is naturally a matter of much importance to your municipality. Let me assure you that the Government is fully sympathetic with all sound endeavours to ensure better sanitary conditions for the people, and you may rely on our giving your suggestion our fair and earnest consideration. The work of the municipal government is an arduous duty, full of grave responsibilities, full too of the deepest interest. You have to administer so as to secure the health, happiness and prosperity of thousands of your fellow-citizens to educate their minds to a desire to live in healthy homes, to endeavour to ensure for them and their children good sanitation, good education, and to secure for them the blessings of light and air which, I regret to feel, are denied to so many of our people. You have a great work before you, and you require men of integrity, courage and independent minds to carry on your task. Most sincerely do I trust that we shall always find your council composed of such men, and that the Government will always find itself able to give you practical assistance in your labours.

Once more, on behalf of Lady Willingdon and myself, let me thank you for your friendly and cordial reception, and let me express the hope that our meeting to-day may be, in future, productive of real benefits to your city and its people.

REPLY TO LOCAL BOARD.

His Excellency then replied to the address from the Bijapur Local Board. He expressed pleasure at hearing that a late rain this year had relieved them of considerable anxiety. Government had already done much to diminish the terrors of famine conditions by irrigation schemes, and he regretted it had been impossible to include Bijapur in the irrigation area. His Excellency continued: It is true that the Government has decided to establish an experimental farm to give demonstrations on the benefits of dry farming and your suggestions with regard to this matter shall be most carefully considered. Let me assure you that I look upon the prosperity of agriculture as the mainspring of the prosperity of this country, and you may rely on my personally interesting myself in the important questions you have raised, with a view to the Government giving you advice and assistance.

THE CITY'S NEEDS.

I am delighted to hear from you that the free services of doctors, which the Government has granted, have been of real value and assure you that the Government is seriously considering the best means of organizing a medical service in various districts in order that all people may be able to obtain medical relief when they require it.

I fully agree with you that a satisfactory water-supply and good sanitation are of the greatest importance to the health of the district and your interesting suggestions and request on this matter shall receive my earnest consideration.

I own I find it difficult to clearly understand your objection to the further provincializing of your roads.

You may probably be aware that the Government of India have lately allotted 12½ lakhs for the building and equipment of primary schools, mainly of the vernacular class in the districts and municipalities, and that a further sum of four lakhs has been allotted for purposes of educational hygiene and gymnasia. Proposals are already before the Government for the provision of additional teachers in undermanned schools, and it is suggested that a sum of two lakhs should be set aside for this purpose and you may expect to receive your fair share of this grant in due course. Further, let me inform you that the sum of Rs. 18,750 has been assigned to the southern division for the improvement of female education and proposals have already been received for fair distribution of this amount through the division.

I am delighted to find so much zeal and energy displayed by your Board in your sincere desire to help forward the progress of your district. The whole question is one of money. The Government will do all it can to assist you in your efforts in every way, but the demands are very great from all parts of the Presidency, and it is impossible to at once satisfy all your requirements. Still, while, for this reason your progress may be slow, I trust this will in no way deter you from pressing forward towards the ideal which you wish to attain.

Their Excellencies visited the Arkilla (central fort) buildings at Majli, and various other places of interest.

DEFAMATION IN COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

A Mymensingh message states that Jamini Kanto Mukerjee, lately Peshkar Third Sadar Munsiff's Court, has been convicted and sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 for defaming a pleader of the local bar by using grossly insulting words while under cross-examination. The Munsiff also fined him five rupees for contempt of court.

BOMB SCARE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

While Mr. Keays, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, was hearing a case in his court this afternoon, a loud report was heard. The Magistrate simply looked over his eye-glasses and after glancing round the room for a second appeared to take no further notice of the matter. It was learnt that the explosion was due to a throw-down bomb which was used by an accused in the compound, just below the window of the court.

GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND THE PEOPLE.

STEPS TO ESTABLISH BETTER RELATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13.

The Government of India have addressed a letter to the Government of Bengal regarding the necessity of taking measures to establish better relations between Government officers and the people. The letter concludes by saying that manifestations of temper and a loss of self control would be regarded as constituting inefficiency in an officer.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

APPOINTMENT OF OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OPPOSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

In the court of the District Judge, Lahore, to-day, there were a number of applications against the appointment of an official liquidator.

Mr. Beachey appeared for the directors of the bank and argued that a large majority of the depositors wanted voluntary liquidation. Other pleaders appeared for other applicants with the same application.

Mr. Petman, Government advocate, appeared on behalf of the petitioning creditor, Naraindas Bhagwandas, and insisted on the confirmation of the official liquidator on the ground of mismanagement of the bank's affairs.

The Judge reserved orders till Monday, the 17th instant. None of the witnesses who have been summoned was examined.

A FATAL DINNER.

HOST FINDS SIX MEN KILLED.

MURDER OF GUESTS AND SERVANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

A terrible tragedy was enacted in Allahabad last night, when six persons were murdered in a house in a native street. The house was that of one Nakshed, an agent of the firm of Baldeo Ramgantoo Ram, of Calcutta, who was living there with his wife and children. Last night he had two guests, and it became known in the locality that he had collected some Rs. 2,000 from a creditor during the day. The household retired to bed as usual. Nakshed was awakened a little after midnight by an alarm raised by some one outside, and he noticed marks of blood on the door. Receiving no reply to his calls, he took a light and found the whole room flooded with blood, his son aged twelve years, the two guests and three servants having been killed with some sharp instrument.

It is suspected that the culprits intended to murder Nakshed and rob him, but no cash or jewellery was actually removed.

The police are making enquiries and large rewards have been offered for the detection of the murderers.

CALCUTTA LETTER-BOMBS.

INSPECTOR OF EXPLOSIVES INJURED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 14.

The letter-bomb explosion which took place yesterday at No. 1 Council House street resulted in Col. Muspratt-Williams, Inspector of Explosives, receiving injuries to his hands and face. It appears that the staff of the *Englishman* office took a letter-bomb they had received on the previous day to Col. Muspratt-Williams at his office, No. 1 Council House street for the latter's expert examination.

It transpired that the Colonel was opening the envelope with a paper cutter, and describing the contents at the same time to the members of the *Englishman's* staff, when all of a sudden the letter exploded, injuring the Colonel in the face and hands.

Colonel Muspratt-Williams was at once removed to the Presidency General Hospital, where he has been admitted. The police have taken up enquiries.

LATER.

Col. Muspratt-Williams has been detained in hospital. His burns require frequent dressings. Other Europeans, who are understood to have received letter-bombs, have not been injured.

It appears that in addition to the three letter-bombs, which were addressed to the editors of the "Pioneer" "Statesman" and "Englishman", similar covers were received by some other European gentlemen, whose names, says the "Empire" we are not at liberty to disclose for the present. The covers in every instance were immediately placed in pails of water and nothing further was said about the matter. A police officer of standing, who was interviewed this morning remarked that the "bombs" were intended as a gentle reminder to the police and public by the anarchists that they are still there. The best plan for further receivers of such covers to pursue is to destroy them carefully and say nothing about the matter as a sensation on their receipt was just what their senders desire.

The officer is of opinion that the covers are got ready at some up-country station, brought down to Calcutta and there posted.

It is understood that a conference will be held almost immediately between the police and the postal authorities to consider what action should be taken.

Colonel Williams' eye-sight is in no way affected. He will leave the General Hospital in a day or two.

CHINESE PARLIAMENT TO BE SUSPENDED.

CONSTITUTION OF NEW ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 14.

The Pekin correspondent of the *Pioneer* says—"It appears the Parliament which is now without a quorum, will be suspended, and pending it the Government will form an administration. The conference which will draft the constitution, includes representatives of the President, Cabinet, nine Ministers, and of Mongolia, Tibet and all the provinces. All the members will be nominated and it is anticipated that high officials of the Manchu Government and the Young Chinese will be conspicuous by their absence."

MURREE AS AULT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 13.

It is stated that a settlement out of court has been effected in the Murree Assault case, the defendants Penn Gaskel and Donnelly having tendered a full apology to the plaintiff Woodley, and paid his expenses, and the case was withdrawn.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 13.

The total plague mortality during the week ending November 8, 1913, stood at 2,500, against 3,418 cases. The Bombay Presidency had 1,531, Madras 131; Bengal 3; Bihar 54; the United Provinces 422; the Punjab 113; Burma 13; Mysore 125; Hyderabad 101 and Central India 7.

HOW JAFFER BEGAN BUSINESS.

PROMOTER WITHOUT CAPITAL.

A FORTUNE LOST IN SPECULATION.

The enquiry by Mr. Justice Davar into the matter of the Credit Bank of India, Ltd., was continued yesterday at the Bombay High Court.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the official liquidator; Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Mansukram, Jamsedji and Hiralal, appeared for Mr. Jaffer Joosub, manager of the Credit Bank; and Mr. Patel, of Messrs. Ezekiel and Patel, watched the proceedings on behalf of the directors.

The examination of Mr. Jaffer Joosub was continued.

The Advocate-General:—You told us what happened on the afternoon of the 2nd when Mr. Chunilal went away. Tell us what happened afterwards.

Witness said that he then went to Karmali's office, where all his brothers had been present except Noor Mahomed and Mr. Mistri and Mr. Chunilal. They again talked about the money required. Chunilal asked the Credit Bank to show their books to see how big their balance was. Witness and his brother Rahim then consulted about the matter, and it was arranged to show Chunilal the general ledger balance book. Then again Chunilal discussed and argued till half-past nine at night, when the matter was put off till the next morning. Then they dispersed.

The next morning, about half-past eight, the witness and his brother Rahim went to Bandra to Chunilal's bungalow. Then again Chunilal began arguing. Witness then became rather nervous and pointed out the consequences. Chunilal, however, refused any help. Witness then telephoned to the accountant not to open the bank.

The Court:—How old are you now?—Thirty-six.

Who taught you the work?—My brother.

What were you doing before this?—We were four brothers and were doing business. We started the Baroda Tramway Company and the All-India Insurance Company. I was working in those companies.

COMPANY PROMOTING.

When did you start company promoting?—In 1906.

What were your four brothers doing before you began company promoting?—We had an income.

Without capital?—Not much.

How much income had you?—I can't say.

Still you will have some idea about it?—A few thousands.

Approximately how much?—I can't say how much.

You can't say how much? I ask you Jaffer in your own interest to speak candidly, had you any capital before the company-promoting began?—No, my lord.

Were you in any pecuniary difficulties at the time?—Not much, my lord.

Were there any decrees against you at the time?—Not against me, my lord.

Against any of your brothers?—Not any since my time.

When did your time commence?—In 1906.

I understand that your brother Karmali had taken protection under the Insolvency Act.—That was about twenty years ago.

You prepared these prospectuses?—Yes.

Are the names at the beginning the names of the five directors?—Yes.

Besides these prospectuses there were other prospectuses?—Yes.

What was the number of shares one was to hold to become a director?—Five hundred.

And on all applications a sum of Rs. 2 was to be paid per share?—Yes.

All the gentlemen whose names appear in the prospectus had qualified themselves to become directors?—They had applied for the shares.

Had they paid the call-money?—I must see the books, my lord.

There are eleven names given in the prospectus. Was there any one among these who had not applied for the 500 shares, or who did not know that the shares had been allotted to them?—I must refer to the papers, my lord.

The share-list was shown to witness, and he then said that all except Hirana had subscribed for shares.

And all had paid up the call-money?—Yes.

And on each of these ten rupees was to be called up?—Yes, I think so; I must see my books.

ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

Were any shares allotted to you and your brothers?—Yes.

How many?—My first application was for 50 shares; then I applied for 450 shares.

How many shares were alloted to Karmali?—Karmali became the owner of 5,000 shares afterwards.

Rahim?—6,300 shares.

Noor Muhamad?—12,000.

Between you and your four brothers you had 24,000 shares? Had any of your sons or your brothers' sons shares standing in their names?—Five thousand shares were standing in the name of Fazulbhoy, Karmali's son; 2,000 in the name of Ali Mahomed, son of Rahim, and 900 in the name of Gulam Hussain, son of Karmali.

When these shares were alloted to your brothers and brothers' sons, was any cash paid?—I paid cash, the others did not. They borrowed from the Bank and paid.

May I take it that the purchase of these shares was effected with the money belonging to your depositors?—Yes.

On these shares 40 rupees is to be paid?—Yes.

Have you, your brothers or your brothers' sons any money or properties to the value of these shares?—They have no money.

And no property?—No. The only property we had was the bungalow mortgaged to Chunilal and two other bungalows, also in Baroda, which too are under mortgage.

How much are your probable liabilities?—About forty lakhs.

When the moneys were advanced to your brothers for the purchase of shares were they done with the approval of the directors?—Yes, my lord.

That is, your brothers applied for twenty thousand and the directors

allowed you to advance forty thousand rupees?—It was advanced with the approval of the directors.

At what rate was the loan advanced per share?—In somes case at Rs. 9 and in others at Rs. 8.

The margin money left on the shares was again paid by way of loans?—Yes.

Had the bank any current account or deposits in its name?—No.

The bank financed a syndicate I understand?—Yes.

HEAVY SPECULATION IN SHARES.

It speculated heavily in shares?—Yes.

Who were the members of that syndicate?—The first syndicate was composed of Rustum K. R. Cama and my brother Noormohamad. The second was formed only on September 29, and lasted only for four days when the Credit Bank closed.

Did you lose anything by the first syndicate?—Cama got out without loss.

Asked about the second syndicate, witness said that it was compos d of his brother, Noormuhamad, Mohamad bhai Naincy Khairaz and his two sons.

In financing this syndicate, how much did the bank lose?—It has been calculated to be about eight lakhs of rupees.

Were the advances to this syndicate made with the sanction of the directors?—Whatever amounts were advanced were generally done with the sanction of the directors.

Has the bank advanced any money to Mahomedbhai?—The amount advanced to Mahomedbhai along with others will amount to about two or three lakhs.

Any securities?—On the security of some title-deeds of manganese ore and some jewellery I held.

How much was the jewellery worth?—About fifty thousand rupees.

And the manganese ore?—Fifty thousand.

On the security of one lakh you advanced two or three lakhs?—There was also the security of the bank's shares of my brother.

And the other parties were his sons or brothers?—Yes.

A MAN WITHOUT MEANS.

You know Hassanbhoy Rahimtulla Khairaz?—Yes.

He is a man who has been for many years without any means?—Yes.

And there are decrees for large amounts unsatisfied, standing against him—you know that?—Yes.

Were loans made to him by the bank?—Yes.

To what extent?—Only two or three thousand and for which there were the endorsements of his brothers.

Then, between Mahomedbhoy and his sons, the bank stands to lose between five to six lakhs?—There are securities in Credit Bank shares.

Do you mean to say that the bank's shares are of any value now?—Not now, my lord.

And between you and your brothers how much does the bank stand to lose?

Witness hesitated, and his lordship said: I don't want you to give any details, but you can give a rough estimate. I don't want you to give the hundreds, you were till lately dealing in lakhs, and you can give the figure in lakhs.—The bank has not lost anything on my account

Between your brothers?—

The Advocate-General, interrupting, said that the amount would be about 13 lakhs, besides the liability on the shares. Witness admitted this, but said that out of these, ten lakhs had been recovered.

And forty rupees on each share is due from them, and that would come to about ten lakhs?—Yes.

At this moment, neither Jaffer, nor you, nor your brothers, nor their sons, nor Mahomedbhoy and his sons have any money?—Practically none.

LOSSES IN SPECULATION.

Then where are they gone, lost in speculation?—They are not lost, my lord. My brothers' shares have been pledged.

By pledging they raised money on them. But they have incurred liabilities to the extent of 30 lakhs. Where has all this money gone?—All this money has not gone. It was borrowed from the bank and paid into the bank for the price of the shares. This will come to about 10 lakhs. About 10 lakhs have been spent in purchasing Baroda Tramway shares and the All-India Life Assurance Company shares. The balance has been lost in speculation.

Who prepared your Memorandum of Association?—It was prepared by a firm known as Thakoredas & Co.

But by whom in that firm?—Either Mr. Rustum K. R. Cama or Mr. Hormusji.

They gave the directors the fullest power to deal with the money?—Yes.

No restriction?—So far as I know, they have all power to do anything with the money.

When you started this bank, did you circulat the prospectus among any other people in Bombay beyond your own circle of friends?—Yes.

With the last question the examination of Jaffer Joosub was finished and Mr. N. R Mistri the auditor of the Credit Bank was called into the witness box.

ACCOUNTANT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Mistri said he was a chartered accountan possessing a London degree, Colonial branch. He did business under the title of Confort and Mistri. He knew the Joosub brothers. He knew that the Baroda Tramway Company, the All-India Life Assurance Company, the Bombay Weaving and Manufacturing Company (now under liquidation) and the Credit Bank of India were concerns conducted by the Joosub brothers. These were all the concerns they were running. Witness was the auditor for all these concerns since their flotation. Rahim Joosub carried on business in the name of Rahim Joosub and Company, who were agents of the All-India Assurance Company. Noormuhamad carried on busines in the name of Noormuhamad and Company and Karmali Joosub carried on business in the name of Karmali Bros.

By the Court:—Were any of the brothers partners?—I don't think so.

The Advocate-General:—In the name of Karmali and Bros., who carried on the business of the Baroda Tramway Company? Did Fazulbhoy Karmali carry on business in that name?—I don't remember

Now can you tell us who started the firm of Abdulla Karmali and Co.?—I know nothing about it.

Now Rahimtulla Mahomed is Jaffer's sister's brother-in-law.—I know nothing about it.

You know M. C. Dharamsey?—I have heard the name.

Who is he?—He was attending the All-India Insurance office but I have not seen him for the last two years.

Who is Ebrahim Tyabji Beygri?—I have not even heard of his name.

I think you have reason to know him.—This is the first time I hear his name.

I believe it is your business to know what people's means are?—No.

Now S. S. Subedar, who was he?—He was head clerk in the All-India Assurance office.

Vithaldas Mehta?—I don't know that name.

You know G. Mehta and Co.?—No.

You audited all the balance-sheets of the Credit Bank?—Yes.

I think you are the auditor of the Specie Bank?—Yes.

The last balance-sheet of the Credit Bank was made by you for the half-year ending June in 1913?—Yes.

I went through all these and I don't see any mention of any bad debts. And you say, as an auditor, that you did not find any bad or doubtful debts?—Yes, that is not my look out.

BAD OR DOUBTFUL DEBTS.

The Court:—During the whole period of the existence of the bank you never came across an item of bad or doubtful debt?—No, because they had not been written as such. It is not the practice of many banks to show such an item in the balance-sheet.

You mean to say that there were no bad or doubtful debts during the whole period of the bank's existence?—Yes.

The Advocate-General:—You are aware of the provisions of section 76 of the Companies Act?—Yes.

And you know that the form of balance-sheet shown in the Companies Act includes an item "debts considered doubtful or bad"?—Yes.

And may we take it that were there any doubtful or bad debts you would have shown them in the balance-sheet?—Yes, but the practice is not so.

But you would have shown them?—But they keep it against the reserve fund.—The banks keep a list of bad and doubtful debts and an amount is set apart for these and kept as reserve fund.

By the Court:—Then is the reserve fund kept as a cover for bad and doubtful debts and so the bad debts are not shown as such in the balance-sheets?—Yes.

The Court:—The right method of auditing bank account is not to show a bad or doubtful debt but to show a reserve fund which is to cover the bad and doubtful debts?—Yes.

You have seen such a list in the Credit Bank?—Yes.

May I ask you a plain question Mr. Mistri? Is it not cheating the public?—No, my lord.

It is honest auditing?—Yes.

To show a reserve fund knowing that the reserve fund is against bad or doubtful debts is honest auditing?—No answer.

Does it not appear to you that it is dishonest?—No, my lord. There will be some among these which will be paid.

The Advocate-General:—At first you said you did not see any bad or doubtful debts, and then you said that you were shown a list of them. Which is true?—I was shown a list.

When?—At the end of the half-year.

At the end of every half-year?—At the end of the last half-year a list was shown to me.

Was it not shown to you before?—Witness here preferred a long explanation stating that it was his duty only to see if an account is kept for it and then it would be his duty to show it in the balance-sheet

The Advocate-General then showed the witness the balance-sheets for the half-year ending June 30, 1912, and the one for the half-year ending June 30, 1913, and pointed out that in the one for 1912, the reserve fund was Rs. 12,500, and in the other it rose to Rs. 32,500. Asked as to whether there were no bad debts in 1910 and 1911, witness said that no list was produced before them.

If you see any bill running unpaid on the due date, and if you see it, is it not your duty as an auditor to ask whether it was a doubtful or bad debt?—Yes.

You came across no instances in 1910 or 1911 of overdue bills unpaid?—I don't recollect any.

The Advocate-General then took the balance-sheet for 1910 which was certified as correct and signed by the witness and Mr. Rice as auditors.

You said it was true?—Yes.

In that balance-sheet the paid-up capital is stated to be ten lakhs?—Yes.

ADVANCE AGAINST SHARES.

Of that one lakh of shares 49,363 had money advanced against them by the bank?—I have no knowledge of it.

You say you have no knowledge of it, Mr Mistri?—Yes.

The loan account of the bank was shown to the witness, and the Advocate-General asked him whether the ticks against the items were made by him.—These ticks are not mine If I had examined them I would have initialled them.

The certificate made by witness stating that the accounts were correct was again read out to him and he was asked whether he would say that the ticks were not his.

The Court: You are expected to examine them?—Yes.

And since you have certified them we may in that you have checked them?—Yes.

If you had checked these items, you must have ascertained what were the securities against these loans?—Yes.

Then, you must have known that the bank had advanced money against 49,363 shares?—Yes.

The Advocate-General:—Will you take it from me that the books show that Rs. 4,05,239 has this been advanced against shares. You admit that?—Yes.

Mr. Weldon, who appeared for the witness, asked the Court to give the witness protection under section 132 of the Evidence Act.

The Court:—Both the manager and the auditor want protection.

His Lordship observed that he would make a note that the witness was giving answers under compulsion.

The Advocate-General:—As a matter of fact Ahmedbhoy got a further loan of Rs. 39,000 on the security of the same shares?—From the entries in the book I see it was so.

The result was that more was advanced than the paid-up value of the shares?—Yes.

The books show that the bank paid the application money and the call money?—Yes.

Then this transaction of 18,363 shares was only a mere paper-transaction and no money passed into the bank?—It appears from the day books to be so.

You must have known it at the time?—No. It is not possible for us to see all these. We check one side of the books at one time and then the other side with the respective vouchers.

AN AUDITOR'S DUTY

The Court:—You know that auditors engaged to check the true position of the bank—you certify that the accounts are correct?—Yes.

Then, if you had gone through the books you must have found that of the ten lakhs worth of shares about Rs. 4,44,000 subscribed was the bank's own money and it had not been actually subscribed?—I did not find it.

This Rs. 4,44,000 that was advanced to Mahomedbhoy and others were the monies deposited in the bank and would show the other shareholders and depositors that these monies had not been paid out of their money but had been actually subscribed?—No. I did not see all these.

When you went to the Credit Bank you took everything that the bank manager showed you and certified that the accounts were correct—may we take it so?—No, checked the accounts so far as was possible for me, and to my satisfaction.

The Advocate-General:—You must have known that the bank had advanced its own money for a large part of it shares?—Yes.

And that no money came and that the allotment was a mere paper-transaction, you knew that?—I knew that advances had been made.

Did it not strike you as irregular?—Yes. I asked Jaffer about it. He showed me an opinion given by Mr. Inverarity that money could be advanced on the security of the bank's shares, and said that these loans were advanced with the sanction of the directors. Jaffer then told me, "This is my authority, you have nothing to do with it. You mind your own business."

Did you not think it your duty to make a note of it in the balance sheet?—I did not mention it because I was satisfied with the authority of that eminent Counsel, Mr. Inverarity.

The Advocate-General then read out the opinion which stated that banks may advance loans on shares "only if the shares were of sufficient value."

The Advocate-General: Did you think the shares were of sufficient value?—

The Court: That was not for him to consider, but for the directors to decide.

FLOATING CAPITAL.

The Advocate-General: Mr. Mistri, you knew as a matter of fact that this was not a case of lending money, but really floating capital by providing money?—Yes.

May I take it that in this case you knew there was no real sale of shares and no money came in?—There were entries in the loan account crediting those persons, and there were counter-entries in the current account. These were loans advanced and paid on the other side.

Now, in the balance-sheet for 1910 against the current account is shown Rs. 7,80,240. Is it genuine?—It is.

Did you check it?—If I had checked it, I would have ticked it.

In the ordinary way in which incorporated accountants check it?—Yes, I check it with the ledger balances.

Did you see whether the cash was there?—I checked only to see whether the ledger balances were correct. I did not check the cash.

You know that a balance-sheet should show the true position of the bank?—The balance-sheet is prepared according to the books.

The Court: Then, if the books are false, you have no means of finding it out.—We go through the books and check the balances.

The Advocate-General began to read the certificate stating that the balance-sheet showed the true position of the bank. Witness interrupted and remarked "in our opinion" and said it was as the book showed.

After some books were shown to him a discussion ensued and witness admitted he had checked the current account ledger only with the list produced before him.

Witness was then shown an item of the purchase of 5,000 shares by Noor Mohamed and an advance of Rs. 50,00 on the same day, and he admitted that no cash passed and that similar transactions had passed in seven other instances.

"INTELLIGENT" AUDITING.

After having pointed out several other discrepances, the Advocate-General asked the witness whether he audited the Specie Bank accounts also in "the same intelligent way."

Witness then gave an explanation as to how joint-stock banks are being audited. He said that their duties were to check the balance-sheets, which the manager and the directors place before them, with the statements of the ledger balances which they themselves prepare.

The auditors checked these statements with the various ledgers. They check to see whether the loans are given on securities. We consider them as securities even when they are written with only a one-anna stamp on it.

In reply to the Advocate-General, witness said that they would consider a paper as security even if it is only signed by two persons.

The Court: Supposing there is a loan of Rs. 10,000 signed by a Chobdar (staff bearer) and by a boy, you will call that also a security?—Yes, my Lord it is not our business to inquire who are the parties. It is the directors' business.

In reply to the Advocate-General witness said that if he noticed an insolvent had been advanced money by the bank, he would make a note of it and ask the manager to carry it into the bad debts account.

Witness then continued his statement regarding the methods of auditing and said they would go into individual items and pick up one or two test items and check them with the receipts and the books, and if they appeared to be correct, they passed the whole book as correct.

The Court: For how many days do you check?—That depends upon the time.

The less time you had, the fewer days you check?—Yes.

CUSTOM OF SWADESHI BANKS.

Witness said that the managers of all the banks inform them only a few days before the directors' meetings are fixed, and then give the date of the meeting of the Board.

The Court: You mean by all the banks, banks of the type of the Credit Bank?—All Indian Swadeshi banks do so.

Continuing, witness said that the managers then ask them to check the accounts of the branches. These branches send only a statement prepared by them without any books or securities being shown to them, and they are asked to pass it as correct. The auditors were only nominally appointed by the shareholders, but they were really appointed by the directors. If any auditors proved in any way troublesome, he would not get the work the next time. In the case of the Credit Bank in the prospectus it was said that Messrs. Ferguson & Co. were appointed directors, but they never audited the books of the bank.

The Advocate-General then continued the examination of the witness and took him through various items in the books in which money had been advanced to the All India Insurance Co., A. Hussein and Co., and to several others without any security excepting that of personal securities.

The witness: Notice was drawn to several items in which decrees had been obtained by the bank and witness then said that somehow it did not occur to him to go through that account and therefore he omitted to show them under bad or doubtful debts.

The balance sheet showed that no money was due from the directors, and witness said he did not see any money was due from any of the directors. Witness was shown an item showing that in December 1912, Rs. 50,000 was due from Rahim Joosub on an overdue bill and he was director during the period covered by that balance sheet.

Witness's explanation was that it was entered in the book in the loan account and not in the personal account of Rahim Joosub and therefore he passed it over. Besides that bill had been endorsed to the Credit Bank and so the personal entry was in Dharamsey's name which was apparently done with the view of hiding the liability of the directors.

At this stage, the Court rose for the day and the further examination of the witness was adjourned for to-day.

VICEROY IN MYSORE.

BISON WOUNDED BUT NOT FOUND.

DRIVING-IN OF ELEPHANTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAPUR, Nov. 14.

His Excellency left camp at 4-45 on Wednesday morning, accompanied by His Highness the Maharaja and Mr. Campbell, to try another piece of jungle for bison. The trace of a large herd was followed for some time, but again the thickness of the jungle made it very difficult and it had to be given up. His Excellency was more fortunate, however, later in the day, and got a snap-shot at a fine single bull which he wounded and followed for some time, but without success. The bull was badly hit and will probably be found to-morrow. His Excellency did not arrive back in camp until after dark. Some members of the staff also went out after tiger this afternoon, but the drive was unsuccessful. Another party went for a picnic on the other side of the river, and not three miles from the camp, and ran right into a large herd of wild elephants which no one knew anything about.

ELEPHANT DRIVE.

The herd of 28 wild elephants, which was penned in the small four-acre stockade, was driven out this morning down a lane into the enclosure in which they will be roped. The drive commenced at mid-day and took two hours to successfully accomplish it. The bands of beaters entered the far end of the stockade, and each man was given a handful of sugar which he ate "to the success of the drive." The elephants were then worked towards the entrance of the lane. Once the whole herd broke back through the line and the drive had to be recommenced. This time, however, it was driven into the entrance, only one old cow with her calf showing any fight. After twice charging boldly towards the beaters, her courage finally failed her and she followed the rest. As soon as the whole herd was in the lane, the koomkies closed up behind them and pushed them into the enclosure. Their Excellencies watched the proceedings with much interest and then returned to camp for lunch. After lunch roping operations will be commenced.

DEPARTURES.

PER S. S. "ARABIA," Nov. 15.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Arabia" sails to-day for Marseilles and Europe with the following passengers:—

Bally, Capt F K
Bear, Mrs M M
Benskin, Mr
Berk, Mr
Boddam, Lt-Col E B C and Mrs
Burn, Mr D S
Burnett, Mr A M
Cecil, Miss M
Cole, Mr W
Cooper, Mrs D
Corkran, Mr W S
Corstorphan, Mr N
Cruddas, Mrs A
Curry, Mrs J M and infant
Dadina, Mr H M
Davies, Mr T C
Davy, Miss
Delany, IMS Major T H
Dennis, Mr W J
Doveton, Captain H J
Durand, Miss C
Eager, Mr E
Egger, Miss
Eves, Mrs
Fairweather, Mr N L
Fleming, Major J K S
Goald, Major P
Gunter, Capt A C
Hannah, Mr James
Heckle, Mrs J H
Henry, Miss R L
Hitchins, Maj H E
Howes, Mr W
Hulbert, Lt Col J G
Hulbert, Mrs and infant
Ironside, Mrs, nurse and infant
Kataria, Mr J R
Kebbell, Miss M H
Kirkhope, Mr
Kirkhope, Mrs and child
Leigh, Dr J G
Lindenbaum, Mr J
Lupton, Miss
Lyle, Mr D R
Malance, Mr J C
Marshall, Mr A
Moberley, Mrs A M
Moncrieffe, Mrs
Montgomery, Mr W A M
Mossop, Mr C
Nutter, Mr Percy
Plowden, Mr, Mrs, infant and nurse
Radclyffe's child, Col C, nurse and maid
Ramage, Mr J A
Ramsay, Mr A
Raveil, Mr J
Rice, Capt W A
Ridley, Mr H W J
Resains, Mr M
Rosenthal, Mr W
Rosenthal, Mrs E
Ross, Mr J P
Sandilanus, Capt J W
Satow, Mr C F and Mrs
Shirvalkar, Mr R D
Storey, Mr F G and Mrs
Stowell, Miss
Stowell, Mr H M and Mrs
Scott, Mrs and child
Stuart, Mr A F
Stuart, Lady and maid
Sweet, Dr Miss G
Thomas, Mrs L M and child
Todd, Capt O E
Topping, Mrs A
Topping, Miss M H
Trenchard, Capt O H B
Tucker, Hon Mr A L P
Vajpraag, Mr J and Mrs
Wake, Major H St A
Wake, Mrs, child and nurse
Whigham, Miss Francis
White, Mr G A
William, Mrs and two infants

(Continued from Col. 3.)

ORIENTAL STUDIES IN INDIA.

PROPOSED TITLES OF DISTINCTION.

SCHEME DISCUSSED BY SENATE.

An adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, presided over by Mr. Justice Heaton, the Vice-Chancellor.

Consideration was resumed of the letter from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Educational Department, to the Registrar of the University in which it was stated that the Government wanted to establish in Poona a school of Pandits, and enquired whether the University would like to establish a branch of Oriental studies with corresponding degrees, if arrangements were made for such teaching.

At the previous meeting of the Senate Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, as recommended by the Faculty of Arts and Syndicate moved:—That Government be informed that the University is prepared to establish a branch of Oriental Studies with suitable titles of distinction, if arrangements are made for the teaching of this branch of knowledge generally on the lines indicated in the Government letter.

Principal Pranjpye's amendment was as follows:—"That while the University is not prepared to recognise students under training as Pandits or Moulvis on traditional lines, it is prepared, if arrangements are made for the teaching of Sanskrit on the lines indicated in the Government letter, to institute a degree in Oriental learning to be taken after the B. A. degree."

When this question was taken up yesterday, Prof. Rajvade spoke against Principal Pranjpye's amendment.

Mr. Padhye who also opposed said that all Shastris and Pandits were not mere crammers, but their method of learning was just like the Western method. He said that he had come into contact with those people, and he could say that they were men without liberal culture. The meeting of the students at the proposed school and that of the graduates in Oriental research would be of great help to each other. It was their duty therefore to encourage those people.

DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS.

Mr. H. J. Bhabha urged that the Pandits be encouraged by the conferring of degrees and diplomas, and certain degree should be reserved for them.

Mr. Apte said that some time ago he edited a series of Sanskrit works with the aid of some Pandits, and the productions were highly appreciated by scholars in Europe and America who knew that the work was done with the aid of those Pandits. The Pandits' method of teaching was excellent.

Sir Pherozesha Mehta, in supporting the amendment of Principal Pranjpye, said that Sanskrit was one of the most important languages, as it was the mother-tongue of India. His opinion was that Sanskrit should have precedence over even Latin and Greek. It was the ancient language in which they took a great interest. The main question was whether the race of Pandits would be preserved by the adoption of the proposal of the Government. It was a question which required serious consideration, and he suggested that the Pandits should be allowed to go on as at present.

Mr. K. Subramani Ayer stated that anyhow the school was to be founded, and they should not refuse to get the control of it.

The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas said that in order to preserve Shastris the Government should give them yearly pensions.

Prof. Coverton spoke in favour and Dr. J. J. Mody against the amendment.

Votes were then taken on the amendment and it was declared lost.

The Senate then adjourned till Friday next.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

RECREATION GROUND ON NOWROJI HILL.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J P. Orr presiding.

Consideration was given to a note by the chairman on a letter from the Municipal Commissioner enquiring whether the Trust would reserve a portion of Nowroji Hill Estate, as an open space for recreation purposes.

The chairman said that for reasons set out in his note, the meeting ought not to reserve this plot. The prolongation on Sandhurst-road to Nowroji Hill should be widened to 100 feet because the ground floors in the buildings were used as godowns.

The chairman in the course of his note said:—"In allocating land for open spaces in any quarter of a town, preference should in my opinion always be given particularly in or near congested areas, to the provision of open spaces outside the individual houses in order to provide adequate access for light and air to every room in every house. When the estate is fully developed, it will have cost us on the average Rs. 59 for every square yard we shall have leased and for every such square yard we expect to receive Rs. 45 from our lessees. Thus we shall lose Rs. 14 per square yard; and if we reserve land for a recreation ground we shall lose another Rs. 45 for every square yard in it. This is, in my opinion, far too much to sacrifice, especially in view of the facts that the land in this estate is, as the Port Trust pointed out to us some years back, in very great demand for trade purposes, and that the Umerkhadi and Mandvi sections immediately to the east and south of this estate are among the most densely congested areas in the city and can be improved only by the process of demolishing houses in order to create more open spaces near those that remain.

Sir Ibrahim said that the Trust had large recreation grounds for the children of the lessees. Mandvi locality was most congested and there was no recreation ground there.

Sir Jalchandra also said that Mandvi Ward required a recreation ground. The Improvement Trust was brought into existence for the improvement of the city and they should pay more attention to sanitary questions.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said that the sanitation question was a most important one. He remarked that the chairman was a good financier, like a Marwari, but he was an indifferent sanitarian.

Sir Sassoon David was against the recreation ground proposal.

Sir Ibrahim emphasised that a recreation ground was necessary. He said that the population of Mandvi was nearly two lakhs. If some of the people were removed from Mandvi and taken to Nowroji Hill that would be a good thing.

Mr. Todd suggested that Sir Ibrahim be given a plan of Nowroji Hill so that he could mark out an area for a recreation ground and then the matter could be further discussed.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE INDIAN STRIKE.

ALLEGED BRUTALITY BY POLICE.

PROGRESS OF COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

Mr. Gokhale received the following telegram from Durban last evening:—"Brutal assaults of men and women by the police all over the strike area, apparently at the instigation of authorities. Police stopped 160 Ballingich men, sentenced them to three to six months in order to make them serve their time under mine management. At Ballingich mine the men strongly resent this procedure. The officer in charge of the Mounted Rifles forced the strikers to return to the estate. Men refuse to work."

INDIAN S. AFRICAN FUND.

MADRAS, Nov. 14.

At a public meeting yesterday, in connection with Indians in South Africa, several fresh contributions were announced:—The Maharajah of Bikanir, Rs. 500; the Hon. Mr. Seshagire Iyer, Rs. 1,000; Mr. G. A. Natesan, Rs. 1,000; the Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, Rs. 500; the Hon. Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Rs. 250; a student subscribed Rs. 500. Other smaller subscriptions came pouring in. Mr. Natesan announced that the Indian South African Fund amounted to over Rs. 11,000. Several Europeans, including the Lord Bishop of Madras, have contributed to the fund. The resolutions already sent were passed.

DELHI, Nov. 14.

The Talukdars of Oudh, who are at present at Lucknow, have so far subscribed Rs. 12,000, of which the Maharaja of Balrampore has subscribed Rs. 5,000. The Raja of Hyderabad, Rs. 1,500, Rajah of Jehangirabad, Rs. 750; Raja Prithipalsingh, Rs. 1,000; and the British Indian Association, Rs 2, 000. A public meeting will be held on Nov 23, to consider the present situation in South Africa.

EUROPEAN MISSIONARY GIVES LIFE'S SAVINGS.

LAHORE, Nov. 14.

A public meeting was held here today to hear the Hon. Mr. Gokhale speak on the Indian problem in South Africa, Sir Protul Chatterjee, retired Chief Court Judge, presided. In the midst of the crowd Mr. Gokhale's words were inaudible except to those who sat near the platform, but his appeal for funds was responded to with enthusiasm. Thirty thousand rupees, which he asked from the Punjab, was almost all subscribed on the spot. The Hon. Rai Bahadur Ramsaran Das headed the list with Rs. 5,000, a European Missionary, whose name could not be obtained, gave his life's savings, amounting to £300.

DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

NEW SITES WHICH ARE NEDEED NOW.

The Committee which has been appointed by the Bombay Government to inquire into the development of the city of Bombay, held its first formal meeting yesterday. The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill presided and there were also present the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and Mr. G. Wittet.

The Chairman, replying to Sir Pherozeshah, said a list of questions for witnesses might be drawn up and remarked that Mr. S. M. Edwardes had written that he was unable through lack of time to submit a written statement but would be pleased to give evidence. The Chamber of Commerce had also written that in the short time available it had not been possible to consult its members in order to prepare a statement. Had a list of questions been available, the committee might have been able to give its views.

Mr. Hill then read a list of number of institutions for which he said sites were required, viz., St. George's Hospital, College of Commerce, Ladies' College, the rebuilding of the Elphinstone Middle School, building of Government Law School and hostel for law students, a better hostel for the Elphinstone College and extension of the college, College of Physicians and Surgeons, a Home for Incurables, and Teaching University.

Replying to a question, Mr. Hill mentioned that the Small Causes Court was being built on the original site, and it was suggested that the hospital might be built on the Cotton Green at Colaba. There were there 170,000 square yards of ground, and as only 70,000 would be required for the hospital, the other 100,000 might be used for the erection of possibly two institutions, but there could not be more than one which required a playground.

It was intimated that the following had sent in statements:—Mr. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., I. C. S.; the Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim; Mr. Moreshwar Chintaman Gavle; The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Orr, C. S. I., I. C. S., Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust; Mr. E. L. Sale, I. C. S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. R. Whateley, Superintending Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway; Mr. Kasimali Jairajbhay Peerbhoy; Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Kt.; Mr. W. R. Philpot-Brookes, Asoc. M. Inst C. E., A. K. C., Enginier-in-charge, Salsette Building Sites; the Hon. Mr. J. J. Heaton; Sir Vithaldas D. Thackersey, Kt.; The Hon'ble Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, the Chairman, the Indian Merchant's Chamber and Bureau; the Hon'ble Mr. James P. Chrystal; Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, J. P; Mr. M. S. Bharucha, L. C. E., Land Manager, City Improvement Trust; and Mr Purshotamdas Thakordas.

The Chairman said he proposed to draw up a list of general questions which he proposed to put the witnesses, and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta welcomed this as giving a lead on which other questions could be based.

It was agreed to commence the examination of witnesses on Thursday next at 3-30 and to sit until six o'clock, and the following were invited to give evidence on this day:—Sir Jagmohandas Varjivandas, Mr. E. L. Sale, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, and Mr. Mohandas Ramji.

The committee will also sit on Friday from four to six when Mr. Philpott-Brooks, Mr. Justice Heaton and Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will be asked to give evidence.

ARBITRATION proceedings in connection with the Cauvery Water Supply as between the Madras and Mysore Governments will be resumed on Nov. 24 at Mysore.

ENGINEERS FOR RAILWAYS.

RECRUITMENT OF EUROPEANS.

SUPERIORITY IN TIMES OF TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 14.

At the sitting of the Public Services Commission this morning, Col. C. H. Cowie, Manager of the North-Western Railway, was the first witness examined. In reply to the Chairman, he said he was the Agent of the State Railways for eight and a half years. His main duty was to co-ordinate between the Engineering and Revenue establishments. In his opinion recruitment to the railway service should be irrespective of race, but subject to a physical test. He advocated a central college as the best place of training for the Government of India Service. When Cooper's Hill was running the Government of India had a very good class of engineers. He was in favour of the present recruitment if men were allowed to get into the Imperial instead of the Provincial Service.

Replying to Justice Rahim, witness said that engineers turned out from Roorkee were as good as the English engineers but, then, the standard as to class was not very high. If Cooper's Hill was not revived, the present system of recruitment to the Imperial Service would do if a European training could be arranged and it would be advantageous if Roorkee engineers were sent to England to pick up practical experience in big engineering establishments.

In answer to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Col. Cowie advocated a central college like Cooper's Hill, as students trained there could develop "esprit de corps," and a distinct character, which it was impossible to get if men were educated here and there.

A CENTRAL COLLEGE ADVOCATED.

Mr. F. C. Young, representative of the Imperial Engineers, said he represented twenty-five colleagues in the Imperial Service who had not been recruited from Cooper's Hill. On the whole he thought men who came from Cooper's Hill were better than those recruited now. On social grounds, he advocated a central college

Questioned by Sir Theodore Morison witness said he saw a distinct advantage in men being "gentlemen." The service, he admitted, was inclined to push the matter from a social point of view, but there were other reasons why a man should be a "gentleman".

In reply to Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, witness said he had heard that Indian students met with difficulties in England and he thought the Secretary of State should be responsible for affording facilities to Indian students in the matter of their obtaining a good practical training.

Answering a question of Mr. Rahim, witness said there was a general presumption against Indians in Company-managed lines, though they had the same qualifications as the Europeans, which was a reason for their non-employment in the Companies' lines.

PRACTICE OF MORE VALUE THAN THEORY.

Major Waghorn, R. E., Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, replying to the chairman, said he wished to see the establishment of a cadre on the lines of Cooper's Hill, to be followed by a practical course. He thought it preferable that Indians should not enter such a college, but should be trained in a similar college in India. Theoretical training was an essential foundation to an engineer's education but he held a view that a year or two of practical work would be of greater value. He would like to see the differences between Provincial and Imperial Services abolished and the rates of pay made the same. Witness recommended a reduction of Indian engineers from fifty to twenty per cent. He suggested the abolition of temporary engineers, except for purely temporary work. He would suggest an increase of cadre and did not apprehend any block in promotion.

Replying to Sir Murray Hammick he said that more than twenty per cent. of recruits could not be had from Indian colleges. The reason why the quality of the recruits from Roorkee had fallen off was that sons of well-to-do men were now-a-days invariably sent to England. He considered it essential that Europeans should be employed in large numbers on railways in India for the security of the country.

WHY EUROPEANS SHOULD RECEIVE PREFERENCE.

Mr. Chaubal: Did you mean any political consideration when you stated that for the general security of the country Europeans should be employed in large numbers?—From a purely engineering point of view.

What do you think are the essential qualifications that Indians lack?—In the time of riots and disturbances on the Frontier, when railways are broken up, great promptitude of action, coolness and power of organisation are necessary to restore quiet communication. Europeans are superior in these qualities.

Mr. Jackson, examined, said he represented seven provincial officers. They wished to see the abolition of the division between the two services and pay made the same. He thought the men trained at Roorkee were qualified for superior service.

Mr. W. M. Griffith, representing the covenanted temporary engineers, stated that he represented five of his colleagues. He narrated the grievances of his colleagues and himself as regards rate of pay and their prospects to get into the Imperial cadre which, witness mentioned, were very remote in spite of the assurance received from their Local Governments. The Government of India wrote to them on May 13, 1908, that they were unable to add to the list of permanent Imperial engineers as the strength was already in excess of the number required. In spite of that letter, witness said that a number of appointments were made it the Imperial Service and quoted a recent instance in which the Government of India had under consideration the appointment of about thirty-three Imperial Engineers owing to the great demand in the Imperial Service.

The Commission rose at 3-30 and will meet on Monday.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR SATURDAY.

The following are the entries for to-day's races :—

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 2-29 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by
Trixie	6 45	Mr Wardlaw Milne
Erin	6 0	Mr Sandeman Mitchell
Lylie	Scr	Col Street and Mr Y Watson

Course: Committee Vessel—Sack Rock Port—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 8·99 miles.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-19 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by
Anna	12 40	Officers Mint
Jenny Wren	6 5	Officers R A
Lady Bird	6 41	Mr Rich
Mavourneen	3 22	Mr N Taylor
Pam	19 57	Mr G Holmes
Clutha	Scr	Capt Welch
Blue Bird		Major Russell
Curlew	8 31	Mr B Hewett
Cricket	7 54	Messrs Ferguson and Hurlbatt
Kaimie	13 59	Mr T McLaughlin

Course: Committee Vessel—Sack Rock Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 7·28 miles.

MIDDLE CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-30 p.m

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by
Maya		Mr V Jansen
Corris		Mr V Macbeth
Cynthia		Officers R E
Mynona		Mr D Fraser
Nelta		Mr Sandford

Course: Committee Vessel—S Karanja Port—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel Short courses, all marks to Starboard. Length 10·23 miles.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boat.	Time Allowance M. S.	Entered by
Turquoise	13 7	Messrs Stokes and Preston
Isca	19 15	Mr F Kennedy
Mahshuka	4 22	Mr W H Hughes
Melody	Scr	Messrs. Hawkins, Talbot & Hurlbatt

Course: Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—P and O "S" buoy, Committee Vessel—N Karanja Port—Committee Vessel. Length 10·5 miles.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL AT HOME

The following are the positions of the various clubs in the principal Leagues up to Oct. 27 :—

THE LEAGUE DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals. F.	A.	Pts
Blackburn R	10	7	3	0	29	10	17
Manchester Utd.	9	8	0	1	21	6	16
West Bromwich.	9	5	3	1	13	8	13
Oldham Athletic	9	6	1	2	19	14	13
Bolton Wan	9	5	2	2	18	9	12
Sunderland	10	4	3	3	17	14	11
Tottenham H.	10	4	3	3	18	17	11
Everton	9	4	2	3	15	1	10
Sheffield Wed	10	5	0	5	13	15	10
Bradford City	9	2	5	2	7	9	9
Burnley	10	3	3	4	18	14	9
Derby County	10	2	4	4	15	22	8
Chelsea	9	3	1	5	12	17	7
Newcastle U	9	3	1	5	8	14	7
Sheffield United	10	3	1	6	17	20	7
Manchester C	9	1	4	4	1	14	6
Aston Villa	9	2	2	5	8	13	6
Liverpool	9	2	2	5	9	22	6
Middlesbro'	9	1	3	5	12	21	5
Preston N End	10	1	3	6	6	16	5

THE LEAGUE DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	D.	L	Goals. F	A	Pts.
Bury	9	6	2	1	12	5	14
Notts County	11	5	3	3	20	13	13
Fulham	9	5	2	2	12	4	12
Woolwich A	9	5	2	2	13	6	12
Hull City	9	4	4	1	11	7	12
Bradford	9	6	0	3	16	15	12
Leicester Fosse	10	6	0	4	20	12	12
Wolverhampton	10	4	3	3	0	9	11
Leeds City	8	5	0	3	19	12	10
Barnsley	8	3	4		1	10	10
Bristol City	9	3	3	3	16	13	9
Clapton Orient	8	3	2	3	8	7	8
Stockport C	9	3	2		15	18	8
Grimsby Town	9	3	2	4	9	13	8
Birmingham	9	3	2	4	9	19	8
Huddersfield T	9	2	3	4	12	10	7
Lincoln City	11	2	2	7	0	19	6
Blackpool	9	1	3	5	6	13	5
Glossop	9	1	2	6	6	18	4
Notts Forest	10	1	1	8	7	19	3

SOUTHERN LEAGUE

	P	W.	D.	L	Goals. F	A	Pts.
Swindon	9	9	0	0	26	6	18
Crystal Palace	10	6	3	1	15	6	15
Reading	1	6	2	3	12	8	14
Frighton & H. A.	10	4	4	2	8	6	12
Plymouth A	10	5	2	3	2	12	12
Northampton	10	4	3		17	15	11
Gillingham	1	5	1	5	15	14	11
Merthyr Town	10	4	2	4	0	14	10
Portsmouth	9	4	1	4	10	9	9
Southampton	10	4	1	5	14	15	9
Norwich City	10	2	5	3	12	15	9
Southend U	1	3	3	5	17	22	9
Coventry City	11	2	5	4	12	25	9
West Hyn Utd	9	3	2	4	16	16	8
Exeter City	9	3	2	4	6	6	8
Millwall	9	1	6	2	0	15	8
Q P Rangers	9	2	3	4	9	12	7
Watford	12	2	3	7	15	16	7
Cardiff City	9	2	2	5	1	12	6
Bristol Rovers	9	2	2	5	9	13	6

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

A meeting of the Special Committee fo the Olympic Games of Berlin, 1916, was held on October 28. The position taken up by the representatives of the Committee at the special meeting with the Sporting Editors of the leading papers was apptoved.

The Committee were greatly disappointed at the inadequate support given by the public to the Olympic Fund, the money being urgently needed for preparations which are entirely in abeyance until the Committee is assured of stronger backing. Several of the best trainers have already been approached with definite offers from foreign nations, and, unless a quick decision is taken by the public, not only will their services be lost, but they will be employed in training Britian's rivals.

It was unanimously decided by the Committee that if the Fund does not, by the end of the year, reach the figure of £25,000, the Committee will not be justified in proceeding further with the matter.

The Fund now amounts to £9,582.

HOME SPORTING SUMMARY.

HARLEQUINS BEAT CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

FOOTBALL.

Mr. C. W. Tufnell took a strong side of Old Etonians to Eton on Oct. 25, who defeated the School in a field game on the Timbralls by 1 shot goal, 1 forced goal, and 1 rouge (6 points) to 0.

RUGBY.

The Cambridge Rugby fifteen were beaten on Oct. 25 by the Harlequins, after a fine match at Cambridge, by 17 points to 10. Oxford University owed their victory against Richmond to the brilliant Rugby of their half and three-quarters backs. The old-fashioned club match on the Rectory Field between Blackheath and London Scottish ended in the defeat of the Scotsmen by 21 points to 18.

Oxford University beat Guy's Hospital, at Oxford, on Oct 29, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0, and Cambridge University beat London Hospital, at Hale End, by 4 goals and 3 tries (29 points) to 1 goal (5 points).

In the County Championship Cheshire beat Northumberland, at Birkenhead Park, on Oct. 25, by 2 tries (6 points) to 1 goal (5 points). Hampshire beat Somerset, at Southampton, by 7 goals and 3 tries (44 points) to 1 goal and 3 tries (14 points). This is the first Rugby County match that has been played at Southampton for twenty-seven years.

Old Merchant Taylors beat London Welsh, at Richmond, on Oct. 25, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal, and 2 tries (15 points) to 0.

Guy's Hospital beat Rosslyn Park, at Honor Oak Park, by 2 goals and 4 tries (22 points) to 3 tries (9 points).

Old Leysians beat Old Alleynians, at Wandsworth, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 try (3 points).

London Irish beat London Hospital, at Wandsworth, by 1 goal and 1 try (8 points) to 1 try (3 points).

United Services beat Old Paulines, at Portsmouth, by 2 goals and 3 tries (19 points) to 1 goal and 4 tries (17 points).

Old Edwardians beat Old Blues at Birmingham, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Royal Military College (Sandhurst) beat Civil Service, at Camberley, by 10 goals and 2 tries (55 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Pontypool beat Cheltenham, at Pontypool, by 2 goals, 1 dropped goal, 1 penalty goal, and 2 tries (23 points) to 2 tries (6 points).

Exeter beat Bridgwater, at Exeter, by 1 goal (5 points) to 1 try 3 points).

Portsmouth Services beat Devonport Services, at Devonport, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 goals (10 points).

Cardiff and Swansea played a drawn game, at Cardiff, neither side having scored.

Newport beat Leicester, at Newport, by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Devonport Albion beat Camborne, at Devonport, by 3 goals and 5 tries (30 points) to 0.

Edinburgh University and Glasgow Academicals played a drawn game, at Edinburgh, each side having scored 1 try (3 points).

Edinburgh Academicals beat Royal High School, at Edinburgh, by 2 goals and 1 try (13 points) to 2 penalty goals and 2 tries (12 points).

Edinburgh Wanderers beat Watsonians, at Inverleith, by 1 goal, 1 dropped goal and 1 try (12 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Bridgwater Albion beat Bath, at Bridgwater, by 2 tries (6 points) to 0.

Northampton and County Dublin played a drawn game, at Northampton, neither side having scored.

Liverpool beat Manchester, at Manchester, by 12 goals and 3 tries (69 points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 points).

Gloucester beat Bristol, at Gloucester, by 3 tries (9 points) to 0.

Neath beat Llanelly, at Llanelly, by 1 dropped goal and 2 tries (10 points) to 1 penalty goal and 2 tries (9 points).

Moseley beat Coventry, at Coventry, by 2 goals (10 points) to 0.

ASSOCIATION.

In Association football on Oct. 25 Oxford drew with the Corinthians, at Oxford, and Old Malvernians beat Cambridge University by 3 goals to 0 at Queen's Club.

The results of the matches in the League competition on Oct. 25 were as follows:—Tottenham Hotspur 3 goals, Blackburn Rovers 3, at Tottenham ; Chelsea 2, Aston Villa 1, at Birmingham Manchester City 1, Everton 1, at Manchester ; West Bromwich Albion 2; Derby County 1, at Derby ; Manchester United 1, Newcastle United 0, at Newcastle; Sheffield Wednesday 1, Sheffield United 0, at Sheffield (on the United Club's ground); Preston North End 2, Burnley 1, at Preston; Sunderland 2, Bradford City 0 at Bradford ; Oldham Athletic 3, Liverpool 0, at Liverpool; Bolton Wanderers 3, Middlesbrough 2, at Middlesbrough.

The results of the matches in the Second Division of the League on Oct. 25 were as follows :—Bury 3 goals, Bristol City 1, at Bury; Fulham 2, Notts Forest 0, at Craven Cottage ; Hull City 2, Clapton Orient 0, at Hull; Blackpool; 1, Woolwich Arsenal, 1, at Blackpool, Wolverhampton Wanderers 1, Glossop 0, at Wolverhampton ; Huddersfield Town 7, Birmingham 0, at Huddersfield ; Stockport County 5, Leicester Fosse 2, at Leicester; Bradford 3, Notts County 2, at Nottingham ; Grimsby Town 3, Lincoln City 1, at Lincoln; Leeds City 4, Barnsley 1, at Barnsley.

The results of the matches in the Southern League competition on Oct. 25 were as follows :—Swindon Town 2 goals, Norwich City 0, at Swindon ; Millwall 2, Southend United 1, at New Cross ; Crystal Palace 2, West Ham United 1, at Upton Park ; Queen's Park Rangers 3, Southampton 1, at Park Royal, Merthyr Town 3, Coventry City 0, at Merthyr ; Exeter City 2, Northampton 0, at Exeter ; Brighton and Hove Albion 1, Portsmouth 0, at Portsmouth; Bristol Rovers 2, Watford 1, at Bristol ; Cardiff City 2, Gillingham 0, at Cardiff ; Plymouth Argyle 1, Reading 0, at Plymouth.

In the Southern Amateur League, the Casuals beat Townley Park, at Dulwich, on Oct. 25 by 3 goals to 1 ; Civil Service beat London County and Westminster Bank, at Tidal Basin, by 1 goal to 0.

In the Isthmian League, the London Caledonians beat Ilford, at Tufnell Park, on October 25, by 3 goals to 2 ; New Crusaders beat West Norwood, at Sidcup, by 4 goals to 1 ; Leytonstone beat Oxford City, at Leytonstone, by 3 goals to 2.

Two matches were played on Oct. 25 in the first round of the Arthur Dunn Memorial Cup competition. The results were :—Old Etonians beat Old Foresters, on the Essex Country cricket ground at Leyton by 4 goals to 3 ; Old Carthusians won their replayed tie with the Old Salopians, at Reigate, by 2 goals to 1.

RACING.

The Sandown Park Autumn Meeting was continued on Oct. 24. Mr. L. McCreery's Laracor won the Great Sapling Plate, Lord Harewood's Minster Bell the Wheatsheaf Handicap, Mr. E Fulton's Chantemerle the Hook Two-Year-Old Maiden Plate, and the same owner's Scots Saint the Coombe Autumn Plate.

At Sandown Park on Oct. 25 there was racing under National Hunt rules, and the chief event, the Park Steeplechase, was won by Mr. E. Irish's Bedgrove. There was flat racing at Stockton, where the Autumn Handicap fell to Mr. W. Brown's Liquorice an outsider in a field of nine.

There was racing under National Hunt rules at Nottingham on Oct. 27, the principal event being the Welbeck Handicap Hurdle Race, which was won by Mr. W. Barr's Mint Tower.

M. M. Calmann's Farakabad won the Rutland Handicap at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting on Oct. 28. Mr. L. Neumann's Saint Cyr won the Criterion Stakes; Mr. E. Dresden's Stag the old Nursery Stakes Mr. J. Leigh's Minster View the Dalham Plate, and Lord Derby's Stedfast the Limekiln Stakes. A match between Mr. E. Tannet's Calandria and Mr. J. B. Joel's Dolly Varden resulted in the victory of the former.

The King and Queen were present at the Newmarket Houghton Meeting on Oct. 29, and witnessed the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, which was won by Lord Harewood's Cantilever. An objection to the winner for bumping and boring was lodged, but, by permission of the stewards, this was withdrawn Capt. Laing's Vaila won the Moulton Stakes and Mr. C. Waugh's Bill of Rights the Scarborough Stakes.

A largely attended meeting of the Jockey Club was held at Newmarket on Oct. 29, when the motion of the stewards in favour of the abolition of assumed names for purposes of racing, as passed at the meeting of the club held in the Second October Meeting, was brought up for confirmation. After much discussion, however, the proposal was negatived.

GOLF.

Oxford University were in splendid form at Radley on Oct. 25, when they beat the Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society in a thirteen-a-side match by singles and foursomes by 10 points to 6, winning the singles by at 8 games to 4 and halving the foursomes at 2 games all, three games altogether being halved. Play took place in perfect weather, and the Radley course was as good as it ever is.

HOCKEY.

Oxford beat Rugby in the Parks at Oxford on Oct. 25 by 4 goals to 1, and Beckenham beat Cambridge University, at Cambridge on Oct. 25 by 2 goals to 1.

Oxford University beat Richmond, in the Parks at Oxford, on Oct 29, by 1 goal to 0.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PUNJAB, Nov. 13.

The Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament of 1914 has been fixed for the week commencing Monday February 2.

The Allahabad Tournament will be held a fortnight later, commencing on February 10 provided that the water-supply, which at present is in a precarious working condition, proves sufficient to enable the courts to be got into order.

SCENE AT WRESTLING BOUT

A lively scene occurred at the Nouveau Cirque, Paris, in mail week, during one of the wrestling bouts in the championship competition. The wrestlers were two Germans, Urbach (103 kilos) and Maierhanz (96 kilos). The former was rather brutal in his methods, administering many slaps and jabbing his elbow into Maierhanz's face. The spectators became very indignant, and several of them jumped over the barrier into the ring, but were persuaded to retire. One young woman took off her shoes and hurled them at Urbach. Another threw her muff into the ring, and Urbach was also pelted with newspapers, programmes and even cigarette-cases. Hundreds of people stood up and hooted, and uncomplimentary remarks about German methods were freely made. Urbach won both falls, but the praise was so great that the announcement of the verdict could not be heard. Chaos was soon restored when he retired.

INTERNATIONAL BILLIARDS.

INMAN TO MEET AMERICAN CHAMPION.

A cablegram received in London in mail week stated that Inman, the English champion, had arranged to meet Willie Hoppe, the American champion, in an international match. Originally Inman challenged for a compromise match, in which a special table and balls were to be used that would bring the American and English games nearer to one another, but Hoppe objected, stipulating for a series of games under the recognised codes, English Billiards under the Billiards Control Club Rules and American Billiards, known as the 18·2 balk line game, the matches to be played in New York and London. Inman agreed to these terms, and expressed his readiness to play further games in Chicago. This means six matches, and each will be for 1,000 dols. a-side.

THE M. C. C. IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Messrs. Allcpp, Fitzgerald, and Conry have been appointed as the committee to select the South African teams for the Test matches during the coming M.C.C. tour. Sherwell, though he has not played for three seasons, will probably captain the South Africans.

It is stated definitely that G. A. Faulkner will play in the Test Matches and for the Transvaal against the M.C.C. team.

The Punjab Lawn Tennis Tournament of 1914 has been fixed for the week commencing on Monday, February 2. The Allahabad Tournament will be held a fortnight later commencing on February 16 provided that the water supply, which at present is in a precarious working condition, proves sufficient to enable the courts to be put into order.

Rs. 3,000

ANOTHER TREASURE FOUND

In the Universal

FORD CARS

Their extraordinary economy in running 500 Miles per month in India for three years at an average cost of Rs. 55 per month including tyres, vide testimonial of a P.W.D. Engineer.

SOLE AGENTS IN WESTERN INDIA:

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

35, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

10, ALIPUR ROAD, DELHI.

PLEASE QUOTE REF. 2975 IN YOUR ENQUIRIES.

BURGOYNE

You can rely upon BURGOYNE'S

SANTONINE LOZENGES

As a vermifuge they are always certain in their action because they contain the FULL percentage of Santonine.

Beware of cheap and worthless substitutes.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES & CO., LONDON.

FOR PURITY

HARD TIMES"

NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of Thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation

Approved and used by the Government, as well as Banks, merchant-firms, and all the best people of India. Remember our

FIRE PROOF SAFES

have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & CO.,

131, GULALWADI, NO. 4, BOMBAY.

THE "SECULAR"

Keyless Lever Watch.

GUARANTEED FOR ONE YEAR.

13" Medium Size.

IN OPEN FACE CASE.

NICKEL SILVER Case ..... Rs. 14

FINE SILVER Case, with metal inner dome ..... „ 20

16" Small Size.

	Open face.	Hunting.
NICKEL SILVER Case	Rs. 14	Rs. 16-8 Rs. 19
FINE SILVER Case	„ 20	„ 24 „ 27

16" Small size

In a velvet-lined box with spare spring and glass.

DESCRIPTION :—The Secular has a well finished gilt movement with patent lever escapement, balance wheel and hair spring of nickel steel alloy, which is unaffected by changes of temperature; 7 jewels ; strong keyless action with pin setting mechanism for adjusting the hands; enamelled dial with bold figures and seconds hand. Strong nickel or fine (900-1000) silver case, with metal inner dome.

Write for Illustrated Catalogue, post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

This remarkable compound, the latest discovery of modern times for all phases of brain and nerve wreckage and exhaustion, sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, &c., whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excesses, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or over-strain of modern life. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to those who had so recently seemed played out, "used up," and valueless

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, blood poison, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground. Registered Trade Mark, "VETARZO."

Sole Proprietors: THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons infringing the Proprietors' rights.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on certain vitally important matters with which every young man should be acquainted. Post free in plain sealed envelope on receipt of Postal Orders sixpence from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Agents for South Africa: LENNON LTD. (all Branches). Agents for India: TEACHER & CO. LTD., BOMBAY.

LORD CREWE'S ADDRESS TO CIVILIANS

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S CRITICISMS.

THE STORY OF THE SUBALTERN AND THE WHISKY BOTTLE.

Sir George Birdwood wrote the following interesting letter to the *Times* in mail week on Lord Crewe's recent address to young Civilians :—

SIR,—No one else having commented on the report in "The Times" of the 22nd inst. of the speech addressed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State on the 20th inst. to the young English and Indian gentlemen about to go out to India in the various Civil Services of that country, I hope I may be permitted to do so myself, as both for praise and blame it is one that ought not to be left unadjudicated.

It was the practice of the Honourable East India Company never to select and nominate for probation the applicants for their civil and military services without a complete knowledge of them, and of either their families or schoolmasters, and when at last one was found fully qualified for the service for which he had been selected and nominated, they systematically in every way reinforced their knowledged of their *protege* by seeing as much as possible of him in their houses and in Leadenhall-street before he sailed for Indian the burden of all their advice to him being, that his first duty to India and the Company was diligently and sympathetically to study the manners, customs, religion, and history of the people of India. This was an incalculable help and support for all of us young fellows of those days, and a not less advantage to the Company, our patrons, for knowing us all intimately they knew how each one of us would act in any great emergency—a vital point in the case of their "Covenanted Civil servants," and scarcely less momentous in that of their military officers; and this was one of the reasons why throughout all 1857 there was never an instant of panic in Leadenhall-street. Again, when we ever came "home" on sick leave, or furlough, or retirement, it was our first duty, as clients of the Company, to call, and not merely report ourselves in Leadenhall-street but to see, as an act of homage and personal gratitude, the several directors constituting "the Court" at the time. On the sequestration of India to the Crown all this was changed. For some years, I believe, the practice was continued of receiving officers returning from India in Charles-street, Whitehall, but it soon fell into desuetude and oblivion. The change was dramatically marked when a most distinguished member of the Bombay Civil Service, a typical example of the English race, and Haileybury "gens," calling on retirement on the contemporary Secretary of State, after being formally received and most graciously bowed into a comfortable chair, was blandly asked :—"And, Mr. X, have you ever been in India?" "You may imagine," he said to me afterwards "how it took all the conceit out of me of my 40 years' service, and splendid send-off from Bombay."

It is a matter of unqualified congratulation that the present Secretary of State has revived the practice of the Honourable East India Company; and it is most devoutly to be hoped that he will gradually enlarge it to the full measure of the Company's "modus vivendi" with their servants. To this end the salaries of the members of Council should be materially increased instead of diminished, as they were some years ago. In particular, the salaries of the Indian members of Council ought to be greatly increased. They make a cruel sacrifice in serving on the Council, for they have to keep up a house in India as well as in this country; and on their present salaries they cannot possibly uphold their proper position here as, so far as India is concerned, virtual members of the Imperial Ministry, far less can they show the hospitality toward probationers for the Indian Civil Services it is so desirable, in the interests of India, that they should be enabled to extend to them.

Now for the blame of it—of that story of "the young subaltern, and his bottle of whisky and two bottles of soda-water, and packet of cigarettes," all buried in his sequestered grave to appease his manes. Without knowing the date of it, I cannot say whether it is possibly true or untrue; but I knew something of the Malabar Coast between 1854-5 and 1869-70, and I consider the traveller's tale told in *The Times* last Monday of apocryphal. But that is not my point. In itself the story, as told privately to young gentlemen appointed to the Indian Civil Services, is harmless enough, and blame lies in its publication; for it quite unintentionally, I am fully aware, conveys to people, some thousands of miles away—and the most of them still orthodox Hindus, who see things, and hear things and in every way regard things in a widely different idiom from our own—the double imputation to our Imperial officials in India of conduct not only unbecoming in them, but offensive to the people of India; that is, let me repeat, to the orthodox Hindus; for the Hindus of the Arya Samaj, and the Muslims, and Parsis observe the same points of morality and honour as ourselves; the Muslims holding Hebrews and Christians, equally with themselves, to be "Children of the Book," the heavenly source of both our Bible and their Koran. I need say nothing in defence of the sobriety of young educated Englishmen of all sorts and conditions serving in India; for to-day the British Army and Navy, and the British Police, &c., are recognized as most effective and beneficent schools of temperance in the matter of indulgence in strong drink, while the "Boy Scouts" movement is rapidly raising the standard of conduct generally among all classes of our people at home and in the Colonies. Even if it were not so, no offence could be given in India among orthodox or heterodox Hindus, or to Muslims and Parsis, by our habit of drinking wine and brandy and whisky—Scotch or Irish. Every student of ethnology knows that the high spirituality of the religious conceptions of the Eastern people has been largely due to dreams, and the use, nay, the abuse of intoxicating drugs and drinks, and that this is one of the explanations of the sacramental virtue imputed to intoxication in the earlier stages of the evolution of religions. Drunkenness was regarded as a state of the complete freedom of the drunkard's spiritual self from the trammels of his material self; and the songs of the drunkard in his cups as of divine inspiration. Again, I once found that certain of my class students were members of a sect that regularly every lunar month, at full moon visited a woman, whom they worshipped by feasting with her until they were all more or less inebriated, and then pouring wine on her, and so through the whole ritual of the "celebration," recalling the worship of "the Dindymenian Mother"—and the interpretation of it all given me was :—"Were it not for women there were no men; and if no men, no God; for God exists only in the conceptions of men"; lunatical men, and a moon-struck woman! "Mystery of Iniquity," the ignorant may cry out! Not a whit of it; it is a stage of spiritual evolution

Then, turning to etymology, the Sanskrit word for wine is sura (compare the Arabic sharab—i. e., "sherbet"), from *su* to distil and cognate with "sara", "essence," and "sava", libation. Our beverage, "punch," is the Mahratta word "panch," "five," and refers to the five ingredients of this glorious drink; first made known to this country by the H. E. J. Company's servants in Western India in the 17th century. In the name of the similar Scots beverage, whisky "toddy" the word "toddy" is a corruption of the Hindustani word "tari" the wine of the coconut, date, and Borassus palms, the most rapidly acting and exalting of all wines, and our word "rack" is a corruption of the Arabic "arak", "perspiration," applied by them to the spirit distilled from "tari," wine or sura, the most foul and infernal of all native Indian spirits. Suradevi is the express "Wine Goddess" of the Hindus, and the name of Sarasvati, the Hindu "Goddess of Learning" and of Poetry, is translated by some as "the Goddess of 'flowing' water, and by others, of the 'flowing' wine." The name of the Hindu "God of the Sun," Surya, is literally the Shiner, but would seem to be radically associated with "sura." Shiva, in his name of Someshwara, is "the God of the Soma-wine." So of one dead the Hindus say :—

He has druk the Soma bright,
And has Immortal grown:
He has entered into Light,
And all the Gods has known.

How different the religious and social idioms of the orthodox Hindus are from our own may be well understood from the fact that no high-caste Hindus, at least in my happy life with them, ever shook hands with an Englishman without afterwards undergoing ceremonial ablution.

So, whether it be "a Britisher" or a Hindu we wish to lecture on some point of etiquette or conduct, it is as well, so far as possible, to make it "a curtain lecture."

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

October 26.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT WATERLOO.

THREE KILLED AND MANY INJURED.

Three persons were killed and 24 injured by the collision which occurred at Waterloo Junction Station of the South-Eastern and Chatham Railway on Saturday morning during fog. A passenger train from Blackheath came into collision with another passenger train which was standing at the station, and two coaches were telescoped. The names of the dead are :—

William Matthew Paice, 38, artificer, Pedworth-road, Rotherhithe.

Joseph Edward Price, 30, telephone fitter, G. P. O., Heathway-road, Addiscombe.

Miss Gertrude Elise Moore, Glenview, Lewisham.

The accident happened at a time when all the up trains are heavily laden with passengers going to business, and it is a matter for surprise that the number of those killed or seriously hurt was not greater. The train which was run into was the 7.35 a. m. up train from Blackheath to Charing Cross. According to an official statement made at the offices of the Superintendent of the Line at London Bridge, this train was standing as the up local platform at Waterloo Junction Station at about 8.50. Owing to the fog the train was late. It was awaiting the signal to proceed to Charing Cross when the 7.32 a. m. up train from Elmers End, on the Mid-Kent line, which was approaching Waterloo on the up main line, was crossed over on the Cannon street side of the station from the up main to the the up local line, and ran into the rear of the stationary train.

The passengers by the stationary train who had wished to alight at Waterloo had already left the platform when the collision came. The noise of the impact was heard in Waterloo Station of the South-Western Railway and in Waterloo-road. There were the mingled sounds of grinding brakes, breaking glass, and splintering timber, followed by the cries of onlookers and frightened and injured passengers. At the end of the stationary train were a third-class and a second-class coach, which, it is stated, were put on behind the guard's van in order to deal with the heavy traffic. The third-class carriage was lifted up by the force of the collision and driven into the second-class coach, so that the roof of the latter was tilted up at an angle on top of the third-class coach, the flooring of which fell out. Some of the seats were forced through the roof of the carriages, and part of the overhanging portion of the station roof at the end of the platform was carried away.

The report of the collision and the alarm which had been given quickly brought helpers and other railwaymen arrived, armed with crowbars, ropes, and ambulance equipment. Dr. Pywell, of York-road, and Dr. R. Brooks, of Westminster Bridge-road, were also at the station within a few minutes. A detachment of the St. John Ambulance Brigade happened to be a Waterloo Station on its way to Sandown Park Races and promptly rendered useful aid. The refreshment room at the station was turned into a hospital. While some of the passengers were able to get out of the wrecked carriages with a little help, the work of extrication in several cases was very difficult. It was carried out, considering the circumstances, with commendable quickness, and, after the first few minutes, there was no panic of any sort.

The passengers in the last two coaches naturally suffered most severely. Of the three persons killed, Miss Moore appeared to be already dead when she was lifted on to the platform. Mr. Price was found lying on the floor, with his body fast bound down by the wreckage. He was alive when removed to the platform, but died a few minutes afterwards. Mr. Paice died on the way to hospital. He was taking his child Doris for treatment to the Ear and Throat Hospital, Golden-square, and the little girl, who was only slightly injured and did not know what had happened to her father, kept repeating. "I want my daddy." The young man Piggott was pinned beneath the seats for some considerable time before he could be extricated. He was suffering great pain, but did not murmur in the least, and his fortitude won the admiration of the rescuers, to whom, as he was being carried away on the ambulance, he turned and smiled in gratitude.

The Board of trade inquiry was held in the afternoon, when evidence was given showing that there had been a misunderstanding between the signalmen in two different boxes,

THE P. AND O. STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

HIGHER PAY GRANTED TO OFFICERS.

LIBERAL CONCESSIONS ON QUESTION OF LEAVE.

The greatest interest was caused by the announcement that most of the officers in the vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company at present in British ports had resigned their posts, says the *Weekly Times* of mail week. There are about 40 officers of the company at present in this country, of whom 30 handed in their resignations, and the remainder had undertaken not to take the places of their colleagues. The number of the resignations represented, of course, only a small proportion of the officers employed by the P. and O. Company, whose steamship services are world-wide. The company's fleet consists of over 75 vessels, with probably about 450 officers, but it is stated by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, which represents the officers in this matter, that the others shared the views of those who had resigned. The chief reason for the resignation was the inadequate scale of pay compared with that of other leading steamship lines.

It was at first intended to refuse to sail in any of the company's vessels, but in order not unfairly to handicap the directors in the staffing of the Sicilia, which left Tilbury, it was decided to suspend the notices till Monday. The action taken was the result of a very long agitation, and the officers state that they despaired of obtaining any redress without resorting to a strike, which they wished to avoid.

THE MEN'S CASE.

In a statement issued to the Press the Imperial Merchant Service Guild announced that the officers of the P. and O. Company had exhausted all other means of adjusting their grievances, both by representations individually and through the medium of the Guild, Pay in the P. and O. is declared to be infinitely worse than in any of the other large lines, and no definite provision is made for old age, with the result that promotion is stagnant. There are officers of 10 years' seniority who are receiving £10 a month, which is simply a "tramp" wage for second officers, and many of the junior officers are uncertificated men.

The attitude of the company was explained in a statement issued by Mr. F. J. Abbott, the secretary. He stated that the company had never in the course of their career received any representations from their officers regarding the conditions of service. In the spring of this year important modifications had been made in the scale of remuneration. For 60 years the company had paid half the premiums, amounting to £10,000 per annum, of their compulsory scheme of life assurance and superannuation, and apart from that system they had never allowed a commander or engineer to be retired after long service without giving him a pension.

In a further statement the company stated that they had never refused to receive representations from their officers as to their pay or position, but they decline to allow outsiders to dictate to them in a matter of the kind. The statement concluded with the announcement that, provided the officers did not carry out their threat of resignation, the directors would take no further notice of the incident.

RESIGNATIONS WITHDRAWN.

The dispute was settled after conferences held at the offices of the company, Leadenhall-street. The settlement was announced in the following official statement issued on Wednesday evening :—

"A deputation of the company's officers and their representatives met a committee of the directors at the company's offices this afternoon, and a satisfactory settlement of all outstanding difficulties was arrived at. All the officers have withdrawn their resignations and have now returned to their ships."

The conferences were the outcome of an invitation extended to the officers by the directors of the company. The 30 officers who waited on the directors in the morning were accompanied by Captain T. V. Walker, chairman of the management committee of the Guild, and Mr. T. W. Moore, secretary. At this conference there was a full board of directors, presided over by Sir Thomas Sutherland, the chairman of the company. The meeting lasted about 45 minutes, but a settlement was not arrived at, the deputation, it is understood, rejecting a conditional proposal made by the board. The officers then adjourned to the headquarters of the Guild in Billiter-avenue, and while they were considering their position a communication was received from the directors expressing willingness further to discuss the points at issue. In the afternoon Captain Walker, Mr. Moore, and a committee of five officers again waited on the board, and after a further conference, lasting about an hour, the agreement referred to above was reached. Many of the officers left immediately afterwards to pack up and rejoin their ships.

THE COMPANY'S CONCESSIONS.

We learn from an unofficial source adds the *Times*, that the agreement, which will affect 450 officers, will take effect on November 1. The two concessions which are most cordially welcomed by the officers are those affecting their salaries and leave of absence. The point raised by the Guild as to salaries was that in the P. and O. service there were officers of 10 years' seniority who were paid not more than the junior officers in other large lines—£10 a month. This grievance, it is understood, has been removed, and satisfactory arrangements have been made as to extra and Sunday work. The directors have also dealt in a liberal manner with the question of leave and have made arrangements for facilitating the granting of adequate relief.

MME. BERNHARDT'S CHARITY PERFORMANCE.

It is stated that as the result of Mme. Bernhardt's "Good Samaritan" performance at the Coliseum, at which the King and Queen were present, the Charing Cross Hospital and the French Hospital will benefit to the extent of at least £5,000.

NEWS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOME PRESS DISPUTE WITH REUTER'S AGENCY.

"THE TIMES" AND PRESTIGE OF BRITISH NEWSPAPERS.

An interesting and important action has been taken by newspaper proprietors and agents at Home with regard to the mixture of news and advertisements.

Following a protest received from a number of prominent advertising agents against certain circulars recently issued to advertisers by "Reuter's Financial Publicity Department." "The Times," and the "Daily Mail" have decided to accept no advertisements from agencies which supply news, or "vice versa."

"TIMES" STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

The following summary is *The Times* statement of the case :—

A number of correspondents have brought to our notice within the last few days the fact that Reuter's Telegram Company, which combine the business of a news agency with the obtaining and placing of advertisements, have claimed through the circulars of their "Financial Publicity Department" that they are able to obtain for their advertising clients "extended editorial reference" in the Press. Other claims suggesting that from their position as a news agency, Reuter's Agency are able to influence the editorial columns were also made in the course of the circulars.

The suggestion that the impartiality of the British Press could be clouded by such influences had only to be stated to be denied, and the lead given by "The Times" in exposing and condemning such methods was quickly followed by the Press of London as a whole. The position of Reuter's Telegram Company with regard to the business methods of "Reuter's Financial Publicity Department" has still to be made entirely clear: but in the meantime we think it right to make an immediate stand against the suggestion that any news or advertisement agency has it in its power to exercise improper influence upon the columns of "The Times"

For the future, therefore, we have determined to take this definite course. So far as "The Times" is concerned, no advertisements will be accepted from agencies which supply news, or "vice-versa." We shall regard every agency as fulfilling one function or the other, but not both.

SUPPORT FOR OPPOSITION.

This action was followed by the "Daily Mail" announcing that "in order to stamp out this attempt to mix news and advertisements, it will not in future, accept both news and advertisements from Reuter's Agency or any other agency which plays the double role of supplying both news and advertisements. When it accepts news, it will not accept advertisements from the same source. When it accepts advertisements, it will not accept news from that source."

A resolution protesting emphatically against the two circulars issued by Reuter's Financial Department and recommending its members to refuse to accept advertisements from Reuter's Financial Publicity Department was unanimously passed by the Council of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association.

THE TWO CIRCULARS.

The circulars are two in number. One of them offers "our services in connection with any forthcoming issue of capital which you may have to make." It declares that "Reuter's is the largest, most powerful and most responsible Press Agency in the world. Its financial intelligence, gathered from all the money centres of the globe, is the most widely quoted, while its relations with City editors are most cordial, thus ensuring that business placed through its intermediary receives the largest possible amount of favourable note, comment and publicity."

The circular further asserts that: "We are in a position to initiate and carry through a special preliminary Press propaganda (in connection with new issues of securities), to secure for the emission a successful reception of the investing public." It offers the aid of "Reuter's Bank (Limited)" in underwriting.

The other circular makes similar offers. It opens with an intimation, apparently addressed to directors of companies at large, that "we feel that your important line should receive a larger measure of prominence editorially in the British and Australian Press, and we should be pleased to co-operate with you to that end. As you know, we already refer to your line in our telegraphic news service to the Press from time to time, but our desire to more fully cooperate (sic) with you is hampered by the fact that such paid publicity as is now placed by you with the Press of this country is passed through another Agency."

If it were only entrusted to Reuter's, the circular continues, "it would enable us to make representations to the new papers for extended editorial reference to your interests. . . . Reuter's agency . . . by reason of its most intimate relations with the Press and its widespread organisation throughout the British Isles and Australia is able to render your company services such as no other organisation can offer."

UNBIASSED NEWS.

The following are extracts from a leading article in "The Times" on the subject :—

British newspapers have an honourable reputation in the world for their integrity. The prestige which they have thereby attained is a moral asset of inestimable value to the country, and nothing tending in any way to diminish that prestige can be tolerated by journalists who realize the weighty responsibility which rests upon them. One of the first things that a newspaper reader has a right to expect is that both the news presented to him and the editorial comment thereon shall be impartial, in the sense that they shall be free from any suspicion of influence on the part of interested persons. As our readers are aware, a recent disclosure in London journalism has revealed the risks to which this impartiality may be exposed and which, if they are not sternly and drastically faced, will inevitably tend, in spite of whatever alertness on the part of the conductors of newspapers, to impair the position of the reputable Press.

REUTER'S REPLY.

To the charge of our correspondent, continues the leading article, the Assistant Secretary of Reuter's Agency replied by describing "the matter as presented to" you" as "misleading," though he did not explain in what respect it was misleading. While attributing the protest to annoyance on the part of less successful competitors, he stated that our publicity manager, who works at a distance, and in practical independence," had no connexion with the editorial staff. He added that measures would "of course be taken to prevent any possible misconception of the kind from circulars issued in future by our Publicity Department," and that newspapers had no ground whatever to fear that the Agency would ever allow its News Department to forsake the single-minded course which it had without exception pursued.

The matter in our opinion, cannot be allowed to rest where it does. If the circulars mean what they say, they mean that the well-established position of the News Agency enables its branch, the Financial Publicity Department, to secure for advertisers certain additional advantages in the shape of free and favourable editorial comment which are not accessible to such advertising agencies as are not purveyors of general news. We do not know to what extent these suggestions, which every reputable newspaper will repudiate, will have appeared plausible to advertisers. The circulars are reported to have been widely disseminated on the continent where the line between news and advertisements is not so sharply drawn as in this country, and to have resulted in inquiries from firms anxious to do business on these alluring terms. So far as we are concerned we disapprove so absolutely of any attempt to blend advertisements with news that we shall refuse in future to take advertisements from agencies which supply news or news from agencies which supply advertisements.

TROPICAL MEDICINE.

THE SPECIAL FUND FOR THE LONDON SCHOOL.

The annual dinner of the London School of Tropical Medicine was held in mail week at Prince's Restaurant. Dr. F. M. Sandwith was in the chair, and Mr Austen Chamberlain, the principal guest, who proposed the toast of the school, gave an account of how the special funds which have been recently collected on its behalf had been allocated. During the evening Sir Patrick Manson was presented with two portraits of himself, which were unveiled by Mr. Austen Chamberlain.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that they had set out to obtain a sum of £100,000. They had not got it, but they had obtained £70,000 odd. (Cheers) Acting on the advice of the committee of management of the school, and of the Board of the Seamen's Hospital, he had intimated the objects of the appeal They desired, first, to make a not very large but an absolutely necessary extension of the buildings of the school. To that they had devoted £15,000. The second object was to provide a fund for research, and they had been able to carry out that object through the kindness of Sir William Bennett in allocating to it Lord Wandsworth's legacy of £10,000, and they had still further served the same purpose by strengthening the staff of the school so as to set men more free than they had hitherto been to continue research whilst at the same time carrying on the work of instruction. The third object was to obtain a moderate endowment of the school which would prevent its being always hampered by lack of funds. For that purpose there had been allocated a sum which would produce an annual income to the school of about £1,400, and before the fund absolutely closed, either as an addition to that sum or for one of the other purposes, there would be at least another £400 a year available. The last of the objects was one for which he felt very great sympathy, but one of some delicacy. He had felt that some provision should be made for men who returned from the tropics suffering perhaps from a tropical disease—men with means sufficient to secure ordinary medical treatment but insufficient to secure that special knowledge which was confined to a very few—and he was glad to say that through the corporation of the Seamen's Hospital they had been enabled to make arrangements not on a large scale but of a kind which he hoped would be welcome, involving no feeling of humiliation and securing the best treatment.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

The marriage arranged between Mr. Raymond Drummond Nolan, of Ballin Derry, Tuam, county Galway, eldest son of the late Philip Nolan, Indian Civil Service and Kathleen, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Charles O'Connor, Master of the Rolls, 28 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, will take place on Thursday, Nov. 27, in Dublin

The marriage of Capt. Hunne, the Sherwood Foresters, to Miss Muriel Wright, Edwinstowe House, will take place at Edwinstowe, Notts, on Dec. 3.

The marriage between Douglas Garden, younger son of General Sir Beauchamp Duff, G. C. B., and Margaret Crawley, younger daughter of the late J E Vincent, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bangor, and Mrs. Vincent, 7 Argyll Mansions, Chelsea, will take place early in February.

An engagement is announced between Waters Edward Copleston, of the Indian Forest Service, Belgaum, third son of the Rev. J. H. Copleston, rector of Offwell, Honiton, and Constance Elizabeth Beryl, youngest daughter of the Rev. J. H Wilkinson, of Kingsmead, Winchester. The marriage will take place at Bombay in January.

The engagement is announced between George Staple Dobbie, the Sherwood Foresters, eldest son of Col. H. H. Dobbie, late. Indian Army, and Mildred Octavia, youngest daughter of the late Charles J. Lacy and Mrs. Lacy of Basingbourne House, Fleet, Hants, and 17 Grimston Gardens, Folkestone.

A NEW COMET.

DISCOVERY BY A GERMAN ASTRONOMER.

The fifth new comet of the year has been discovered by Herr Zinner, assistant at the Bamberg Observatory. Its place at 7 p. m., on October 23, was Right Ascension 18h. 41m. 34sec., South Declination 4 deg 33min. This is very close to the star 6 Aquilae, which is of magnitude 4 1-2. The direction of the comet's motion is unknown. It is of the tenth magnitude, and has a tail. Like the other comets now visible, it is an evening star, setting at 10 p. m. The orbit of this comet has been deduced, and indicates that it is almost certainly identical with the comet 1900 III discovered by M. Giacobini at Nice. The period is 6435 years so that it has made two revolutions since its discovery. It will be nearest the sun at 6 p. m. on November 2, its distance being 92 million miles. The are from node to perihelion is 171deg. 32min., longitude of node 193deg., and inclination 32deg. 17min.

It is announced, on the authority of the Mayor of Hastings, who is Speaker of the Cinque Ports, that Earl Brassey the father of Lady Willington has resigned the office of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long traveling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Royal Tonic

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia	H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain	H.M. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
H.M. the Queen of Roumania	The Imperial Family of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Price in Great Britain: Bottles, 2/9 & 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

PROPRIETORS—ASHTON & PARSONS, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO., 60 Tamarind Lane. BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/- from MARTIN, Proprietor, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

...ITH: THE MASTER STATESMAN."

...MERICAN VIEW OF THE PREMIER.

...ith: The Master Statesman" is ... of an article which appears in ...ber number of the "North Ameri... ...ew" from the pen of its editor, ...e Harvey. "Has England found ... asks Mr. Harvey, in his first ...ue, and the whole of the article is ...wer in the affirmative, for the reason ...the country has found a master mind ... Prime Minister. The writer cites ... the year which marked a turning ...n English history "by riveting a ...al authority which, in consequence ...bsequent events, has now become ...minent." He proceeds:—

...old the results! Think, for a mo... of what the Liberals have accompli... ...in these few years! They have fought ...gh two general election; they have ...n for ever the obstructive power of the ...e of Lords; they have passed the most ...utionary Budgets, and profoundly mo... ...d the framework of the British Consti... ...n; they have weathered at least three ...national crises when war seemed to be ...obability of the next twenty-four hours; ... have passed vast measures of social ...m like the Insurance Act, the Old-age ...ions Act, and the Act establishing a ...nal system of labour exchanges; they ... struggled through two terrible explo... ... of industrial unrest that for a time ...atened the paralysis of all British trade; ... have been confronted with, and have ...lutely tackled, the new and urgent pro... ...ns of national defence and Imperial con... ...ation; and they are now disestablish... ...the Welsh Church and granting Home ... to Ireland.

...n all these achievements Mr. Asquith ... played the foremost part; the main ...den of deciding, of leading, of defending ...fallen on him; and he has done his work ...h a masterful thoroughness that stamps ... Administration as the most efficient ...hin the recollection of living man.

...True, the promise of definite transforma... ...n of the famous Second Chamber into an ...lective and truely representative body yet ...waits fulfilment, but there is no more ...oubt of the Prime Minister's ability than ...f his purpose to effect it. Already his ...onception has taken form in his mind, ...nd his programme is outlined. Ac... ...complishment awaits only the well gauged ...ime for action.

To the question, then—Has England ...found herself?—the answer undoubtedly ...s yes. Two years ago the Tory opposition ...to broadened government was more than ...obdurate! It was furious. "No surrender" ...was the battle-cry. Hot-headed scions of ...great families in the House of Commons ...hooted at the people's Ministers and ...howled down their Premier, to the music ...of applause from their ladyfolk. "Save ...the Constitution!" "Treason!" "Treason!" ...hundered Garvin week in and week out, ... the delight of earls and countesses ... self-expatriated Americans. Social ...racism was visited unsparingly, though ...lusingly, upon the Prime Minister and ... most brilliant woman in England; no ...ecration was too savage for the Chacellor ...the Exchequer; Churchill was a renegade ...ircourt a time server; Rufus Isaacs a mar... ...t of a Jew; Redmond the most detestable ...Fenians Sir Edward Grey alone was deem... ...worthy of respect and consideration.

Now all, or nearly all, is changed. ...Public business is transacted without ...disturbance; Parliament meets, patiently ...performs the tasks allotted by its master, ...and quietly adjourns for the discomfiture of ...rouse and partridges; the voice of Garvin ...is become the merest echo; the entire ...opposition has awakened finally to realisa... ...tion of its impotence, and, "mirabile dictu," ...is beginning to be reconciled to the inevit... ...able—to the saving, not the wrecking, of a ...national Constitution.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE OCT. 31.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Brig.-Gen H ... Stanton, D Q ... G. India.	Lieut St J A ... Browne, I A.
Brig-Gen Sir R E Grimston, *K C V O., C I E.*	Mr W G G Bayly.
Major W L F Cotton, 18 Inf.	Mr E A Doran, *C I E.*
Major H C Baker, 73 C L I.	Mr N H Gantzer.
Major F D S Fayrer, I M S.	Mr J S Campbell, *C S I., C I E.*
Major E J Morgan I M S.	Mr J Fairley.
Major M O'C Tandy.	Mr G Burlingham,
...apt N C Agnew, R E	Mr R A Graham.
...apt G T Drake-Brockman, 18 Inf.	Mr P J Rust.
Capt W D H Stevenson, I M S.	Mr W E Richards.
	Mr G A Richardson.
	Mr E P Bryant.
	Mr G E Rhodes.
	Mr T C Simpson.
	Mr C Du P Thornton.
	Mr J C Molony.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

...ajor R St C Battine, I A, 2 mo.	Lieut E P Yeates, 13 Prs., to April 4, 1914.
Major J C C Angelo, I A, 14 days.	Mr J Cray, 2 mo M C.
Capt C Jervis, ...0 Horse, 4 mo.	Mr J N Sahai, 6 mo M C.
Capt C H Standbridge, 17 Mah, to Jan. 10, 1914, M C.	Mr L E Pritchard, 1 mo.
Capt F C Dalmahoy, 40 Pathans 3 mo.	Mr F J Moss, 3 mo.
Cap J G B Shand, I M S, 2 mo.	Mr E B Loveluck, 6 mo M C.
Lieut L H Jackson, 13 Raj., to Aug 19, 1914.	Mr L L Fermor, 1 year.
Mr J Johnston, 1 week.	Mr E H Draper, 4 mo.
Lieut J M H Mackenzi, 57 Rifles, 6 mo M C.	Mr J A Ross, 3 days.
	Mr F J Monahan, 1 mo.
	Mr H W...amson, 1 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major P S F Claridge, 28 Lt Cav.	Mr H Bates.
Capt C H Stockley 66 Punj.	Miss I McCracken.
Capt O H Radford, ...alde's Rifles.	Mr E G Hill.
	Mr R T S Sneyd.
	Mr H A M Cones.
	Mr J K Williams.

...ON THE SUN are no cause ... itself though they may be ...cientist; but spots on a ...e a source of much ... to herself, though they ... the inventor of BEN... ...WASH, a most satis... ...less preparation for ...n, Freckles, Blot... ...-MADON SONS ...rket, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

The following appointments have been made in India:—

Divisional Staff.

To be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade—Major J W O'Dowda, 2nd batt. Royal West Kent Regt., vice Capt W K Bourne, 2nd Lancers (Sept. 3.)

Note.—The appointment of Col E C Tidswell, DSO., to be an Assisstant Qrmr-Gen, which was notified in the *Gazette* of Oct 14 dates from Sept 1.

Personal Staff.

To be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. T D Pilcher, C B Commanding Burma Division—Lieut St. J V Baker, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers vice Capt C F Kennedy, King's Own Scottish Borderers (July 25).

Queen Alexandra Military Nursing Service for India.

The following Nursing Sisters have been permitted to resign the service:—Miss Georgiana Mary French (Aug 27); Miss Elizabeth Folliott (Sept 6); Miss Alice Grace R...es (Oct 21).

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 28.

REGULAR FORCES.

Commands and staff.

Col. A... Hamilton, now Embarkation St... Officer, to be Embarkation Comman... (Oct. 10).

Capt, ... A. Mackworth, R. A., to be a Brigade Major for Artillery, and to be second ed, vice Capt. W. H. Bartholomew (Oct, 20).

Capt. G, Le. R. Burnham, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, now an extra aide-de-camp, to be aide-de-camp to Lord Denman, Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Commonwealth of Australia (Aug. 21).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Royal Flying Corps.

Central Flying School—Capt. J. M. Salmond, King's own (Royal Lancaster Regt.), an instructor graded as Flight Commander (May 31).

Cavalry.

15th (King's) Hussars—Lieut. R. V. Pollok to be seconded for service as aidede-camp (extra) to the Governor-General of the commonwealth of Australia, and not to be placed on half-pay as stated in the *Gazette* of Sept. 19.

Royal Regiment of Artillery

Royal Garrison Art.—The following supernumerary Majors are restored to the establishment:—H. E. Cadell (oct. 13) and W. G. Blanford (Oct. 16) Capt, R. W. P. Campbell is placed temorarily on the half-pay list on account of ill-health (Oct. 21).

Infantry.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment.—Superny Capt and Brevet Major E. B. Mathew Lannowe is restored to the establishment (Oct, 27).

Alexandra Princess of Wale's Own (York's Regiment)—Sec. Lieut S. R. W. Bennedik to be Lieut (Sept. 29).

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut H. W. Dickinson resigns his commission (Oct. 29); Superny Lieut W. R. Meredith is restored to the establishment (Oct. 29)

Gloucestershire Regt.—Sec Lieut D K Garnier to be Lieut, dated June 18, but to rank for seniority without pay or allowances from July 6, 1912, with precedence next below D. Duncan.

Border Regt.—Capt W L Allen, D S O, to be Major (Oct 20); Superny, Capt L E H Molyceux Seel is restored to the establishment (Oct 20).

Oxfordshire and Bucks Light Inft—The following Sec Lieuts to be Lieuts:—C S Baines (Oct 8) and R J Brett (Oct 25).

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, Duke of Albany's) Lieut Sir John E Fowler is seconded for service as an Adj T F (Oct. 11); Sec. Lieut C Y McDonald to be Lieut (Oct 11).

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers)—The retirement of, Qrmr. and Honorary Capt A Sykes, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct 21, is cancelled; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt A Sykes retires on retired pay (Oct 29).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss Katherine E Hearn resigns her appointment (Oct 26).

Memorandum.

The date of promotion of Col. J. C. Rimington is June 6, 1912, and not as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 24.

SPECIAL RESERVE OF OFFICER.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Field Art—Sec Lieut W A K Redfern to be Lieut under provisions of paragraph 105 (IV) "Regulations for officers of the Special Reserve" (May 9); Sec Lieut (on probation) J Hickey is confirmed in his rank.

Royal Garrison Art—H A O'Connor to be Sec Lieut (on probation) (Oct 29).

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Unattached—Sec Lieut (on probation) H J Macnamara is confirmed in his rank.

Infantry.

Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regt)—The following Sec Lieuts (on probation) are confirmed in their rank:—C Bushell M S Pound, J B Hayes, and F R W Hunt.

3rd Batt. Queen's (Royal West Surrey) Regt.—Capt. A S M. Porter to be Major (Oct. 1).

3rd Batt. Northumberland Fusiliers—R H Hoffman to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Oct. 1).

Lincolnshire Regt.—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) L H Trist is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt. Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Inf.)—E J Corballis to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Oct. 29).

Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—The following Sec. Lieuts. (on probation) are confirmed in their rank:—G Milner and J C Perkins.

4th Batt. Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—J H P Al...Singleton to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Oct. 1).

3rd Batt. Royal Scots Fusiliers—The following is substituted for that which appeared in the *Gazette* of Oct. 24:—Major Dighton Hay Abercrombie Dick, retired pay, Reserve of Officers to be Major (Oct. 25).

3rd Batt. South Wales Borderers—B J R Keily, late Cadet, Sherborne School O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Oct. 1),

3rd Batt. East Surrey Regt.—C A Bridgland, late Cadet Lance-Corporal, King's School (Rochester) O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation), with precedence next below C P Emmett (Oct. 1).

Royal Sussex Regt.—Sec Lieut. (on probation) J S Magrath is confirmed in his rank.

3rd Batt. Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt)—C A M Holloway, late Cadet Sergeant, Tonbridge School O T C to be Sec. Lieut. (on probation) (Oct 1).

3rd Batt. Gordon Highlanders—Sec. Lieut. (on probation) G M Monteith is confirmed in his rank.

The Soap for India.

Good for **PRICKLY HEAT**

Wards off **INSECT BITES,**

and there is nothing more refreshing than a bath with

WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP

Proprietors: WRIGHT, LAYMAN & UMNEY, Ltd., LONDON.

To be obtained from all Chemists and Stores, and Wholesale from:—
KATRAK and Co.,
KATRAK'S Buildings, KARACHI.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

FOR THE SKIN

known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*

To be taken on a lump of sugar.

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, *Valence* (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co, Sole Agents for *Madras*.—PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
DUMOULIN & Co, Agents in *Pondichery*.

Keeps the Skin Soft, Clear and Cool.

Icilma Cream is *different* to any other toilet preparation in the world—and has a *better effect*—because it (and it alone) contains the wonderful Icilma Natural Water. This stimulates the skin to healthy, natural action and keeps it always soft, clear and cool. For sunburn and prickly heat—as well as insect bites—it is most beneficial. Pure and fragrant—pleasant to use—leaves no trace on the skin—contains no animal fat—untouched by hand.

Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

FREE TO YOU

A Specimen Pot of

"HAZELINE' SNOW"

(Trade Mark)

It restores and improves the beauty of the skin.

Makes the complexion clear and attractive. Imparts comfort to tender skin. Exquisitely cooling and refreshing in hot weather like a cool breeze from the hills.

Cut out and send this COUPON

Please send me, free of cost, a specimen pot of "'Hazeline' Snow"

Name .....

Designation or Profession .....

Address .....

Fill in the particulars required, and send to—

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 17, Cook's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

All Rights Reserved

THE

WATCH FOR MEN OF PRECISION

ZENITH

The Zenith Precision Watch ranks to-day with the World's finest Timekeepers, average variation one to two minutes per month, and guaranteed for 5 years.

			Rs.
Nickel open face keyless lever, 'A' qual.			25
Silver open face	ditto	ditto	35
Silver hunting	ditto	ditto	40
Silver ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	45
18-carat gold open face			150
18-carat gold hunting	ditto	ditto	175
18-carat gold ½ hunting	ditto	ditto	185

Large illustrated catalogue sent post free to any address on application, containing full particulars, with copies of Testimonials.

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co., Ltd.,

Watch and Clock Specialists and Manufacturers.

HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:—ALICE BUILDING, 31, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA BRANCH:—21, Norton Buildings, Corner of Dalhousie Square.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS

LIST OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

All guaranteed in good condition.

S. ROSE & Co... upright ...	... 375
IRON FRAMED upright grand, Ebonized case	375
BROADWOOD Iron framed upright, cost 800	550
IRON FRAMED solid cased full compassed pianette	450
IRON FRAMED upright grand, Ebonized case	475
FORSTER Iron framed upright grand(L)	475
KNAKE Iron framed upright grand (B)	500
KULHA Iron framed upright, solid mahogany	450
EAVESTAFF overstrung upright grand solid mahogany	575
S. ROSE & Co's Indian upright grand, Ebonized case...	475
ROSE & Co.'s Indian upright grand, nearly new	625

HORIZONTAL GRANDS.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS Baby grand	675
BLUTHNER drawingroom grand ...	875
ERARD short Indian grand	1,200
COLLARD & COLLARD drawingroom grand	875
COLLARD & COLLARD Baby grand nearly new	1,200
KNAKE Baby grand	675

FORT, BOMBAY

S. ROSE & CO.

GRATIS! GRATIS!! GRATIS!!!

THE Public are hereby notified that every purchaser of a bottle of the well known and Popular brand—

"HUNTLY BLEND SCOTCH WHISKY"

is entitled to a packet of playing cards **GRATIS** during **THIS MONTH ONLY.** Please insist on having a free packet of playing cards for every bottle you buy which can be had from all the leading wine dealers.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 1s3d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Agents for India: TREACHER & Co. LIMITED, BOMBAY, BECULLA, and POONA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

Our optical department is in charge of a Member of the British Optical Association (By Exam.) London.

Only the best materials are used in the manufacture of frames and lenses. By making the frames and grinding the lenses on our premises, we are enabled to assure a perfect fit of frame as well as a lens necessary for the minutest degree of eyesight defect.

Our new price list will show that, compatible with the requirements of each individual case, our charges are moderate.

LAWRENCE and MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICES :—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST :—
CAIRO, DELHI, SIMLA, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY and RANGOON.
Telephone No. 1827.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALPINE SPORTS CLUB.

President :
The Head Master of Eton.
Vice-Presidents :
Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, K.G.
The Earl of Lytton.
The Headmaster of Harrow.
E. F. Benson.
Open to Officers in the Army and Navy and members of the Higher Civil Service.

The Year Book, containing full accounts of last Winter in Switzerland and the various centres of the season, with the cost of each hotel, will be sent on application to any of those entitled to join, to the Hon. R. ... Pery, Honorary Secretary, 3, Upper Woburn Place, Tavistock Sq., London, W.C.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons for Typewriters.

Smoke one—just one—a cigarette freshly made from moist tobacco, and "A.G." paper, and you'll never want to try the ordinary ready-made brands again.

Until you make your own cigarettes you do not know how cool and how sweet a smoke can be.

Try to-day. But insist upon

"A.G." Cigarette Paper.

Sold everywhere.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

C & B POTTED MEATS.

15 VARIETIES.
ALL DELICIOUS AND APPETISING.
GAME, HAM, CHICKEN AND TONGUE, ETC., ETC.

Prepared by a celebrated Chef under ideal conditions of cleanliness and selection.
IN GLASS, TINS AND WHITE JARS.

ONE OF THE BEST OF
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED TABLE DELICACIES.

AGENTS FOR LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

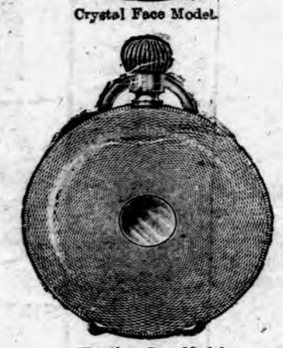
BY APPOINTMENT
To H.M. THE KING.

WATCHES OF QUALITY.

All Watches Named 'MARCKS & CO., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA," on dial denote QUALITY.

QUALITY which inspires respect by reason of distinguished Style, Elegance, Reliability, and Sturdy and Durable character.

Crystal Face Model.



Hunting Case Model.

Half-hunting Model.

Our Popular Watch.
Nickel Rs. 15, Silver Open Face Rs. 25, Htg. Rs. 28, Half Htg. Rs. 30.

Waltham American Lever Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 22-8, as used by Railway Companies.

Our Original Campaign Watch.
Nickel Crystal Face Rs. 25, Silver Crystal Face Rs. 35.
Silver Hunting Rs. 40, Silver Half Hunting Rs. 40.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 225, Half Htg. Rs. 235.

Our Square Watch.—For pocket or table use.
Sterling Silver Rs. 70. 18 Carat Gold Rs. 375.

Our "Extra Flat" Dress Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 55, Htg. Rs. 55, Half Htg. Rs.60.
Gold Crystal face Rs. 200, Htg. Rs. 235, Half Htg. Rs. 245.

Our "Portfolio" Watches.
Cases in Lizzard, Crushed Morocco, Crocodile and long grain, with 30 hours or Eight-day movements from Rs. 22-8 to Rs. 48.

Our "Lentille" Pocket Watch.
Silver Case Rs. 40, Gun Metal Rs. 32.

Our "Military" Pocket Watch.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 45, Hunting case Rs. 50, Half Htg. Rs. 50.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 2.
Gold 18ct. Crystal face Rs. 200, Hunting case Rs. 240, Half Htg. Rs. 240.

Our "Standard" Gold Watch No. 1.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 300, Htg Rs. 320, Half Htg. Rs. 325.

Our "Coventry" Watch English-made.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 70, Hunting Rs. 75, Half Htg. Rs. 80.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 275, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 300.

The "Kew" English Watch, made on the model lines of the English Watch by the same manufacturer which secured highest result at the Royal Observatory Kew.
Silver Crystal face Rs. 95, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 105.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 350, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 375.

The Super-Excellent English Watch.
The acme of horological perfection.
B Quality, small size, Silver Crystal face Rs. 110, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 115.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 450, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 500.
A Quality, Silver Crystal face Rs. 175, Hunting or Half Hunting Rs. 200.
18ct. Gold Crystal face Rs. 550, Hunting or Half Htg. Rs. 600.

Wrist Watch.
The "Military Model." Leather enclosed model which in wear discloses dial only of watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 110.
The "Ideal" with light leather wristlet attached, disclosing in wear, entire watch.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 37-8, Gold from Rs. 130.
The "Marque." The movement of this wrist watch screws into the case and being dust and air-proof obviates the risk of dust or perspiration affecting the movement.
Nickel Rs. 32, Silver Rs. 40, 18 Carat Gold Rs. 160.
Wrist watches in a variety of gold and jewelled models with fine leather straps, silk fastenings, gold milanese web bracelets, &c., from Rs. 90.

A GUARANTEE GIVEN WITH EVERY WATCH WE SELL.

DISCOUNT, 10 per cent. on above prices for cash.

Established 1873. **MARCKS & CO., LTD.** Incorporated 1885
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, ETC., BOMBAY AND POONA.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHD MATHEWS & CO'S CELEBRATED TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS
SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT
BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR
SHELL MEANS SATISFACTION
SHELL MEANS SPEED

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

WAVERLEY PENS

"They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl, and the Waverley Pen."

No writer tires using a Waverley. Its enticing action, smooth turned-up point and durability make it the best nib—the World's Favourite. Beware of Imitations.

SIX ANNAS PER BOX.

Sold by Stationers and Dealers, and by WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & COMPANY, at all their Branches.

CURES IN 48 HOURS

Each Capsule bears the Name MIDY

Beware of imitations and Counterfeits.

Immediate Relief without Injections

PARIS, 8, rue Vivienne. — Sold by all Chemists.

IF YOU ARE SUFFERING

from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.
THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy :—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it festered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Sergeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties
CURES ALL
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's
Chlorodyne
THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in
DIARRHOEA and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.
Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers:
J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd.,
LONDON, S.E.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors, "The Bo... by ROBERT HILL, at the "Bombay Gazette," ... Homjee Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.
Sole Advertisement Agent in the United King... & Co., 90, Fenchurch Street, London.